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CAMPING MAGAZINE



FEATURING

- Invulnerability Charles C. Noble
- Wilderness Cookery for Everybody . Barbara Ellen Joy
- Teddy Comes To Camp Emily H. Welch
- Applying Democratic Principles to The Arts and Crafts
. Frank A. Warren
- With Pack and Paddle We Go Exploring Mary V. Farnum
- Camping Gets A Foothold in India . Wallace Forgie
- The Wren's Nest—Plans for A Tree House
. Frank H. Cheley

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VOLUME XIII

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MAY, 1941

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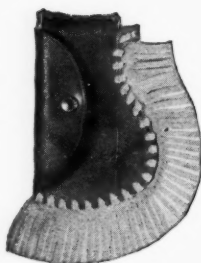
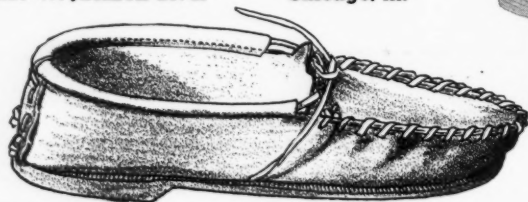
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Invulnerability=

ARE you vulnerable? I am not thinking about the fine points of bridge, but the danger points of leadership. The hazards which must constantly be faced by camp directors, counselors, and all who give guidance to developing personality, may be lumped under the one category of vulnerability. An indispensable "Don't" for leaders is, "Don't be vulnerable!"

That is another way of saying that you must not leave yourself at the mercy of shifting circumstances, or permit life to catch you unawares. To walk with confidence, a good leader must keep to a minimum the areas of life beyond his control. He must know the many points where life can get at him and trip him; and knowing these hazards of leadership, he must prepare stout defenses.

1. *Possessions*.—Everyone is at the mercy of things. The more a man has, and the more he values his possessions, the greater his susceptibility to the whims of circumstances. Try as we will, we cannot guarantee immunity from fire, theft, accident and economic depressions. If a man's happiness is completely tied up with perishable things, and their accumulation, how great is his vulnerability? His peace of mind is, then, almost entirely beyond his control.

This strikes home especially to the camp director. What director ever has the perfect camp equipment? Is there not always some camp which can offer more in the way of buildings, luxuries and gadgets? If directors, in the competition for campers, rest their case mainly on their camp's physical equipment, they are due for some severe disappointments. No one, of course, questions the importance of good equipment, but let every one remember that lodges, boat houses and cabins are only means to educational ends. A wise counselor, an eager youth and a place to camp are the only essentials. Directors who remember that will avoid the sour spirit which results from trying to beat the other fellow in a losing game.

To escape from the tyranny of things is to find new and abiding values. When we were at the depths of the depression in the early 1930's a magazine article described a man who thought that his happiness depended on the possession of an automobile. When, however, he was forced to give up his car, he discovered some neglected joys of living. He had to walk to work, and began to see the trees, sky and flowers once more. He could stop, now, and talk with friends to whom he had previously called a perfunctory "Hello". Instead of running around nights

By

Charles C. Noble

he stayed at home to meet his family again and enjoy music, reading and good comradeship. His automobile had really been a handicap. Its loss not only decreased his vulnerability, but reopened rich resources of spiritual satisfaction.

Americans may well continue to rediscover, as they are doing, Henry David Thoreau. He did not invest his life in things at all. While he was living in his hut on the shores of Walden Pond, a kind lady sent him a door mat. But Thoreau had gone to Walden partly to escape the excess properties of civilization, so he sent the mat right back with a thank you, and the comment that one should avoid even the appearance of evil. Thoreau was seeking the satisfactions of the mind. For him money and possessions must be kept in a distinctly subservient position, or they would obscure life's real values.

"A man is rich according to the fewness of his wants." Gandhi got that from Thoreau. These two great souls discovered that the legitimate wants of life are very few. Think of possessions as only means to the more important ends of character growth and personality enrichment; invest your best efforts in the satisfactions of the mind, and you will never again be at the mercy of things.

2. *Moods*.—"Sometimes I'm up; sometimes I'm down. Yes, Good Lord!" runs a negro spiritual. We all know what that means, for everyone is, to some degree, at the mercy of such moods. No matter how healthy we are spiritually and physically, we face unaccountably dark days from time to time. Practically no one is immune from these periodical spells of the "blues". Psychologists have examined individuals in all manner of occupations to establish the fact that our emotional batteries seem to run down at intervals, and take an appreciable time to be recharged. During that period we are grouchy, inefficient, and unhappy, unless we have developed an invulnerability to moods. Disappointments and misfortunes also upset us in such a way as to put us "down in the dumps." A good leader must know how to be master of these emotional depressions.

The first step in outwitting the blues is to recognize them when they come and to accept them as

facts of experience. It will do no good to curse your ill luck at being depressed. It is far better to spend all your energies combating the difficulties. Why not be perfectly frank about it and say, "Well, well, here are the blues again. I recognize you. I've seen you before. You can't hurt me." With that attitude you are free to proceed without the paralysis of panic and fear.

The next step is to go on following your normal routine of healthy living. Some years ago an educator in an eastern city came to me and said "There's nothing left for me but to go down and jump in the river. I'm a failure." It appeared that he had just been fired from his important post as head of a well-known institution and he was faced not only with economic insecurity, with a wife and four children to support, but in addition his pride and self-respect had suffered a terrific blow. He needed the salvation of routine badly. We gave him a room in our church and installed a desk, typewriter and telephone. For nearly three months, until he found a new job, he came to "work" every morning at nine o'clock and went through the normal activities of office life. He wrote out letters applying for a new position, completed a number of articles on educational methods which he had been planning for a long time, and kept himself steady going through the motions which he had been accustomed to for so many active years.

Remember that, when you yourself are upset. Get your regular sleep. Rise on time. Eat your breakfast. Go to work as usual. Live just as if nothing had occurred to make you melancholy. For people who experience disappointments and bereavements, this advice is especially helpful and will usually bring them through until their normal outlook on life has been restored.

Apply the method of routine through familiar resources. Have you not some book, poetry and music from which you have always found spiritual strength? Turn to them, then, when moods are upon you. Take that long walk under the open sky which you have always counted on for refreshment. Methods of meditation, prayer, and "sustained reverie" must surely be familiar to you; why not use them purposefully in a time of need? A mature leader will not give himself up to the morbid enjoyment of self pity, but will appeal to every method of spiritual discipline and refreshment which he has previously developed in normal times.

An emphatic "Don't" belongs here. Don't make important decisions when you are in one of your moody spells. Those are, of course, just the times when people question their faith, wonder about their philosophy of life, and even in extremes debate the very value of human existence. Don't do it. Whatever you decide then is sure to be wrong. Thinking done in dark hours will produce blurred and dark-

ened answers. Here is a sure rule; *live, when you are down, by the light you had when you were up.* For many of us the summer provides light which lasts all year round. Remember that summer day at camp when you paddled out on the sunlit lake with the sparkling deep blue on the waters outdoing the gentler blue of the sky. Or, recapture that breathless moment on some mountain top when your physical perspective of the surrounding mountains and valleys suddenly merged gloriously into a spiritual perspective which stretched to eternity itself. How, you thought, in such a world can men be dropping bombs on women and children. You were able to conceive then that civilization would somehow grope through the immediate turmoil and come to a fairer time beyond. You achieved the light of a long range view.

Some years ago a motion picture, "Night Flight," described the first attempt of airplane companies to fly planes at night regardless of the weather. At one point in the picture the pilot was hopelessly lost in the swirling clouds of a great storm, when suddenly he pulled his plane up above the clouds into the moonlight; he pushed back his goggles and flying helmet, and let the brilliance which seemed to pervade the whole universe play upon his countenance. There was a tremendous lift to that scene. The pilot knew that he might crash later, but for a moment, up there thousands of feet above the earth, there was light. There is always light, even in the midst of storm. When one is caught in darkness for a little while, let him remember that and live, when he is depressed, by the insights which he had when his spirit was free. That will make him master of his moods.

3. *Feelings.*—How easily our feelings are hurt! A leader can not afford to be supersensitive. To be sure, he must be tender-hearted, but he must also be thick-skinned. A good counselor should be instantly responsive to other personalities, without making a doormat of his own sensibilities. In other words, don't be at the mercy of your feelings!

One night last winter I went to a nearby school to speak at a Parent Teachers' Association meeting. I was fully prepared and eager to give the lecture, when I was met at the door by one of the teachers who attends my church. Said he, "I heard you preach last Sunday; you weren't so hot!" That upset me, and I walked to the front of the room in a daze. I tried to recall the sermon to discover what was the matter with it, and I speculated as to whether or not others in my congregation might have had the same low opinion of my work. And then I suddenly realized that, more than any thing else, my feelings had been hurt by that bit of jocular criticism. I was being childish and forgetting that I ought to give all my attention to the immediate job which I was about to

do. It was only by a real effort of the will that I brought myself back to the task at hand.

Every person who attempts leadership faces that same threat to his feelings. If you try to do anything constructive and worthwhile, especially if it is new, you are bound to be criticized; and not always in a friendly way. How are you going to take it; like an adult or like a whining child? The snivelling counselor who has to run away and nurse his or her hurt feelings is just about the worst liability a camp can have. Anybody who is afraid of what others say or think about him is facing life with an intolerable handicap.

One way to overcome this hazard is to be so interested in your job, that you have no time or energy left with which to bother about your feelings. Consider my own appearance before you now. You came here to hear something which would help you in your camp work; I came to try to give it to you. Now suppose I start to worry about what you think of me; suppose I permit your awe-inspiring presence to give me stage fright? I'll become embarrassed, red behind the ears, fussed and confused. In short, I'll do a bad job because I am too sensitive; you'll tell me so, and then my feelings will *really* be hurt. The defense against that is to be so utterly immersed in the important business of sharing truth with you that embarrassment is out of the question. To put this in terms of your particular work, every counselor and camp director should give such complete and loyal attention to the work of personality development that oversensitive feelings are simply not in the picture.

I am not saying that we should not have a decent regard for other people's opinions. Indeed, as leaders we must always take into account the reactions and responses of those with whom we work. Naturally we shall desire their respect and, as far as is consonant with our principles and integrity, their approval. But when our every act is determined by the fickle plaudits of the multitude, or a slavish wish never to run counter to the whims and desires of our patrons, then we are in serious danger. If a scowl upsets you, you had better get out of the camping game, and go into some activity where you can be a servile "Yes" man.

A man should always be intensely interested in people, but never too much in what they think about him. The reverse is too often the case; we are desperately concerned over what people think about us, and after that in their welfare. That paralyzes leadership. Throw yourself into the job with intelligent self-sacrifice, and your feelings will take care of themselves.

4. *Conscience*.—To be a good leader a person must have an efficient conscience. Why, however, be at the mercy of that faculty which ought to be a

help, but which is so often a most disturbing hindrance? Hypocrites are really the most unhappy people in the world. They put up a beautiful front, but back stage they are untidy and vile. The worst of it is that, while they may fool a few people temporarily, they have to live with themselves; and they know what rotters they really are. More than that, a hypocrite can be so easily caught off guard; he is morally vulnerable. The world has too much on him, and he knows it. For him there is no peace of mind.

Believing this to be so, an Englishman prepared a telegram reading, "All is discovered. Flee at once," and sent it anonymously to twelve of the leading men in Great Britain. The next day eleven of these men left England. They were all at the mercy of their consciences. A good leader cannot afford to be that way.

There is only one sure defense; square your actions with your own best standards, and improve those standards as you get more light. Otherwise, you will always have a sense of moral inadequacy, and some day some one is bound to find that out and trip you up.

I am not suggesting that you should measure up to some other person's code, but only to your own. No one can blame us for not being perfect, but he can demoralize us if we are not trying to do our best. If you wish to be able to stand before people confidently as a leader, give up double-dealing and compromising, and let your "Yea" be "Yea" and your "Nay" be "Nay". Whatever the world may think it has against you, if you have nothing against yourself you can walk among your fellowmen without fear or trepidation.

5. *Tragedy*.—We may as well face the fact of tragedy frankly and without soft euphemisms. Death does intervene, sometimes accidentally, always disconcertingly, and in the end inevitably. Why dodge this threat to our equanimity? Unless we can master this hazard we shall forever be vulnerable.

While we are bound, sooner or later, to face bereavement, let it be said again, we do not have to be at the mercy of it. Married people, and all who look forward to a happy marriage, need this counsel. It is possible for two people to love each other too much; that is to say, they can identify their love and their happiness too completely with the physical aspects of their unity. How much better if they grow to think of their love in terms of the spiritual experiences, common sacrifices, and unseen values of beauty and understanding which emerge through their relationship over the years! Values like those abide, and no accident of death has any power to shatter the love that is embedded in them. Such a marital experience is invulnerable.

Every year the closing of camp approximates a
(Continued on page 31)



WILDERNESS COOKERY FOR EVERYBODY

By

Barbara Ellen Joy

IN this title the last word is used to indicate a plan of cooking out in small groups which literally includes every able-bodied person in camp at the time, excepting the maintenance staff and a staff member or two left on duty to hold the fort. Any of the suggestions are equally valuable, of course, for special groups or for overnight trips.

In the ordinary weekly routine of an organized camp there should be at least two meals when the entire kitchen staff is given a well-deserved relief from duty. In our particular situation this relief is given during one of the two main meals on Wednesday and on Sunday suppers, except twice during the season when Saturday supper is substituted to make it possible to have Sunday evening vespers instead of morning services. If the meal "out" is at noon, we have "day trips." If it is supper, we have supper trips. This schedule is known well in advance so that the help may be able to make plans to leave camp and have a real change of scene, which is as important an administrative policy in their case as it is with the counselor staff. And of course this fact works to the advantage of campers and staff, as it is possible to work cooperatively on plans, equipment and supplies for something better and more appro-

priate than "picnic lunches" prepared by the kitchen staff and eaten on the camp grounds. Any camp which follows this latter unimaginative plan would do well to reconsider the policy, for by it the campers are deprived of educational and social benefits which are highly satisfactory.

Now by "Wilderness Cookery" I mean that type of outdoor cooking which is essentially primitive in nature and which is done without benefit of kettles, pots and pans. And be well assured that this type of cooking is far from being in the "stunt" class. It involves skills which are as old as known records of peoples, but which at any time may become of vital importance in times of emergency to us all. Cooking gear on long trips may be lost or destroyed and other emergencies come to mind to all of us who practice the art and science of outdoor living when such knowledge plus a smattering of practical ethnobotany in our own regions may be of greatest usefulness and comfort.

If reasons are necessary to justify this type of camp activity several more can be found. It gives the older and more experienced campers something beyond the usual outdoor cookery into which to sink their teeth (literally, for these projects are both novel and

interesting, as well as appetizing). It also develops an interest in and appreciation of culinary outdoor arts among the younger and less experienced campers. The plan is entirely different from that used in special outdoor meals for large groups* or the whole camp in that everybody participates on the level of his skill and ability and has the opportunity to help, to learn, and to enjoy through the satisfactions of this sharing process. And, last, the chances are that these children of today may get an inkling of those qualities of adaptability, ingenuity, and vigorous resourcefulness possessed by those who passed this way before us and who practiced many of these same skills not for fun and recreation but to sustain life itself.

If the camp management decides to include activity of this type in the program, there are certain very important details to keep in mind so that the experience may be completely satisfactory and not a waste of food, time, energy, or interest.

1.—Each group should be a mixture of campers of varying ages and skills. It is a mistake to put all the campers experienced in campcraft together and then fill the other groups with the less experienced. The latter should work with the former on projects of this sort and have the satisfaction of doing their share and of being necessary to the successful completion of the project.

2.—A leader well-trained in these matters should have the responsibility for each group and the other counselors assigned to the group should have from her in advance any instructions necessary to enable them to carry out their part in it successfully. These leaders should have thoroughly in mind all methods and details involved so there will be no blundering and no guess work. This planning should be done, of course, cooperatively with the older campers in each group and preferably with the whole group.

3.—The groups should be far enough away from each other so there is no confusion or crowding and the spot for each should be chosen suitable to the type of meal to be prepared. For instance, if the type of cooking calls for an underground pit, that group should go where it is possible to dig a pit and safe to build a fire in it. Certain types of fuel may be needed, or stones, or trees to furnish spits or broilers. Groups should be scattered, if possible, at different sites around a lake or a campsite so that each may feel itself an entity and on an adventure all their own, uninterrupted and isolated for the time being from all the rest of the world.

4.—There should be careful planning so that the projects of each group are within the scope of successful achievement. Plenty of time should be al-



lotted so there will be no hurry or pressure against time or darkness. It always takes longer than one anticipates to get the fires just right, to cook and eat and clean up and for that reason day trips are to be preferred.

5.—Any special food supplies should be obtained well in advance. If any special equipment is needed this, too, should be prepared so that too much effort and time will not have to be taken at the site. Special tools may be needed, such as shovels, nails, wire cutters, etc. If the clay method of cookery is to be used, leaders must know whether or not real clay is obtainable, for ordinary earth made into a paste will not be satisfactory. All equipment, supplies and plans must be checked by the leader in charge before the group starts out. In other words, both the stage and the scenery must be favorably set.

6.—Because much of this is new and novel and of intense interest to campers and counselors alike it is well worthwhile for those in charge to take pains to be sure the outcome is successful, both gastronomically and socially. We were surprised on two different occasions when we followed this plan this past summer to see the great interest it held for the older campers who had done a great deal of the more usual type of campcraft and outdoor cooking on trips as well as having assisted in many large group projects. They were fascinated by the possibilities and delighted with the doing and the results. The barbe-

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* "When the Camp Cooks Out," and "Outdoor Cookery for Large Groups," THE CAMPING MAGAZINE, May and March, 1938.

Teddy Comes To Camp

By Emily H. Welch

"**W**HEW! It's a blessing that I forget from year to year how full of things the first day of camp can be." Miss Hilton sank into a chair before the fire to relax. The cabin counselors had all gone to bed with the girls and only Helen Hale and Barbara Grant, the secretary and dietitian were there.

"We seem to be off for a good start, except for Teddy Hatch," continued Miss Hilton. "Why do you suppose she didn't come? No word from Mrs. Hatch, Helen?"

"No, and I've just called Western Union again to be sure."

"I wonder whether I ought to telephone her tonight. If anything has happened to the child, it might easily be possible Mrs. Hatch doesn't know about it. It's the most chaotic family I have ever had to deal with. John, the 16-year-old brother, probably took Teddy to the train and they have missed it on purpose."

"On purpose?" put in Miss Grant. "Doesn't Teddy want to come to camp?"

"I should say not" Miss Hilton replied. "To spend two whole months with just girls!"

"Well, it's just too bad, isn't it?" laughed Helen. "I feel as if I were a leper."

Miss Hilton laughed too. "I've just been through the Inquisition down in her cabin. 13-year-olds can ask more questions! I tried to prepare them for the fact that she might be different because she had lived way out in the country and had never played with anybody but her brother."

"I'm sorry Molly Green has to be in that cabin," commented Helen. "She's such a conformist herself, she won't see any of Teddy's good qualities, just because she is different."

"I know it," agreed Miss Hilton. "Molly asked me what her right name was and I tried to sound casual as I put her off, but that little curiosity box is on the job. You're sure you haven't put it on any list?" She glanced anxiously at Helen.

"Absolutely. I checked up everything again today. But aren't you making a mountain out of a mole hill?"

"No. Her mother says this feeling about wanting to be a boy and not have a girl's name almost amounts to a phobia with her. We'll never get anywhere with her, if we don't respect this."

"We certainly have our work cut out for us with Teddy on our hands," said Barbara.

"It looks that way," replied Miss Hilton. "The challenge of doing something for her was much more alluring three months ago than to-night when it is at hand."

"Well, we'll try not to harm her anyway!" laughed Barbara.

Miss Hilton leaned back in her chair and closed her eyes. But the picture of that home, as Mrs. Hatch had drawn it, was vividly before her—the mother away at business until after dinner every evening, the two children just 'growing up' in a haphazard way with no one but a housekeeper in charge, meals at odd times probably and no supervision, manners, if any, atrocious. Was it any wonder the child wanted to be like her older brother. She didn't know anything else.

"I dread to think of the condition her clothes will be in," she said aloud. "She probably packed her trunk herself."

"Who? Teddy?" said Helen. "No trunk has come for her."

"Are you sure? Heavens, do you suppose anybody got any clothes for her. I knew she'd be different but not *that* different."

"It's time for bed," said Barbara rising. "Try to forget about Teddy until to-morrow. Maybe she won't come at all."

"I could almost wish at the moment that she won't," said Miss Hilton, ruefully.

There was a sound outside.

"What's that?" Helen queried. "It sounds like a car coming through the gate." They all listened. "Yes, it is" said Miss Hilton "and what's more it's a Model T Ford. You can't mistake the chugging. Are you expecting a farmer boy friend with vegetables, Barbara? No? Well, it must be one with something to sell. You tend to him anyway. I'm dead tired."

Barbara reached the door just as the car drove up to the steps. She gave one look and turned to Miss Hilton. "They're your boy friends, not mine," she said, trying to laugh. "Teddy has arrived!"

The sight that greeted Miss Hilton's eyes filled her with dismay. It was indeed a Model T, two-seated, open Ford. On the front seat sat two youngsters with closely cropped heads of red hair, freckled

(Continued on page 22)

HENRY WILLIAM GIBSON

H. W. Gibson, trail-blazer in the field of organized camping, reached the end of the trail on April 16, 1941, a trail he followed illustriously for 74 years. And all campers mourn his passing, for it means the loss of one of camping's best-beloved and most able and respected leaders.

The contributions of H. W. Gibson to camping and to youth are many and spectacular. He played a prominent part in the first camping convention ever held, in Boston in 1903, and his familiar face greeted all who attended the last camp conference, in Washington in 1941. He was the founder of Camp Becket and director of it from its inception in 1903 until his retirement in 1931. He was President of the Camp Directors Association (now the A.C.A.) for 3 years—1926, 1927, 1928—and has held other national offices in the same association. He was Editor of *The Camping Magazine* for several years.

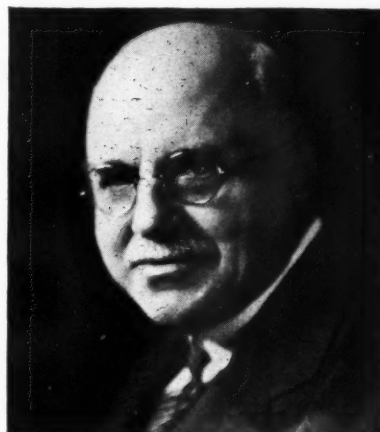
Camping for Boys, published for Mr. Gibson in 1911, the first book on organized camping ever written, had a widespread effect. Other books that made his name a byword among camp directors for many years are *Services for Worship*, *Camp Management*, *Library of Camping*, *Recreational Programs for Summer Camps*. He wrote the chapter on Campcraft in the first edition of the *Handbook for Boy Scouts*. Other of his books are *Boyology* and *Qualities that Win*. He delivered more than 1,000 lectures in 20 states.

After retiring from Camp Becket in 1927 he founded, and has directed since, Chimney Corners Camp for Girls.

His intense interest in youth is seen not only in his long camping career but in his equally conspicuous service to the Y.M.C.A. and other youth agencies. He was President of the National Association of Boys' Work Secretaries, has chaired several committees for the National Y.M.C.A., as well as serving as Boys' Secretary of several associations.

Mr. Gibson was an accomplished musician, beginning his career as organist of the Memorial Presby-

for MAY, 1941



terian Church in Lancaster, Pennsylvania when he was only 12 years of age.

Members of the American Camping Association long have sought and, in generous measure, received guidance from Mr. Gibson. By his spontaneous gaiety and strong optimism, he advanced readily in any group. His professional interests and contacts led him to make a serious study of the development of the camping movement in America. As a result, he published in a series of articles, which appeared in *The Camping Magazine*, a history of the organized camping movement.

Yes, the accomplishments of H. W. Gibson are many, his contributions to organized camping outstanding, but he is remembered by his countless friends more for the fine, congenial, lovable man that he was.

The men in America who passed under his influence as boys number to the many thousands. The imprint of H. W. Gibson is big in these men—indelible. H. W. Gibson is dead—and yet who can say he does not live? He lives in the lives of men who are legion.

The magnitude of his contributions and his influence measure only in part the deep feeling of loss that grips all who knew the man or who knew his name.

*"Faith is the bird that feels the light
And sings when the dawn is still dark."*

—TAGORE

Applying Democratic Principles To the Arts and Crafts

By

Frank A. Warren

IN OUR educational pattern, camps play an important role. Because of this, it is to be hoped that camp directors do not climb on the bandwagon of defense this summer, but rather they give serious reconsideration to those factors in which camps are unique and use them in strengthening the democratic fabric of our nation. The very basis of democracy is a youth trained in the democratic exchange of ideas, equipped with a wealth of informative data, trained in critical analysis, imbued with the conviction that man's integrity is the basis for civilization, and fearless to defend these convictions against charlatans of no matter what gigantic proportions! Such a youth is possible if our education is democratic, and camps can make a definite contribution to democratic education.

Camps should be a supplementing factor in our whole educational system. They can go a long way toward filling the gaps in the daily lives of our youth caused largely by weaknesses in our urban culture. This urban culture has removed us from the sources of supply, has taken from us the richness of close contact with nature, and has made quiet contemplation almost an impossibility. We are forced into a set pattern, into conformity with our fellowmen, willy nilly.

Camp life is distinguished by the very features lacking in our urban civilization. In camps, one can learn about the sources of supply first-hand, get close to nature, and have time for relaxation. There are also new personal adjustments to be made without parental protection and new fields for educational exploration. New adjustments successfully made give the youth confidence in his own abilities and poise in the face of new situations.

Camps are located in the hills, on the plains, along the coast, or on lakes. They are in places where peace and quiet reign undisturbed by urban noises; places where the child engages in a large variety of new experiences—visiting and working on a farm, tending a garden, caring for pets or farm animals, sleeping outdoors along the ocean or in a deep hemlock forest, walking by starlight, taking early morning

bird hikes, and engaging in the myriad of water sports and trips which are a part of camp life. Such experiences bring the campers closer to nature than is possible during the school year. Such experiences need avenues of expression, if they are to be as deep and as full as is possible and if they are to become a meaningful part of the child's inheritance.

Further, the location of camps makes it possible for campers to relax and "get out from under" the nervous strain of our urban living. Adults are not the only ones who suffer from this strain. Modern youth has little chance to relax and almost no time for himself. Just consider, for instance, the pressure of school, club, church, Scouts, dancing or music lessons, dentist and doctor appointments, etc. The youth who can salvage a couple of hours a day for himself is lucky. Camps should recognize this condition, and provide opportunities for relaxation for their campers.

Where there is a close contact with the farmers or the people in the camp community the campers can get acquainted with people who have a different outlook on life, people to whom the campers must make new adjustments. Handled by expert leadership, these relationships can form the basis of respect for people outside the camper's own circle of intimate friends and relatives.

Finally, camp activities are not bound by set curricula. There is no course of study to be followed. The field is as free and as broad as the ideas and the ideals of the director. He can look at the camp situation objectively, recognize its unique educational possibilities, and then use all the offerings of the camp to further these possibilities.

These are the main factors which give camps their unique place in our educational picture. It is mainly these factors which should determine the types of activities to be found in a camp. If such a viewpoint of camps is taken, the arts and crafts program will be used to give expression to the new experiences of the campers.

Thus, the usual procedure of transplanting the arts and crafts program of the school, the club, or the

church to the camp shows little conception of the special functions of camps. The usual beating out of ash trays, the commonplace assembling of leather kits, tapping out patterns on metal foil, plywood carving, and the host of commercially-fostered crafts have no place in a camp situation. Just what significance does the assembling of a leather coin purse have in the Maine woods? Or, of what importance is the hammering out of an ash tray in the presence of roaring ocean waves? Making articles such as these is, frankly, nothing more nor less than busy work, and the finished product adds nothing to the stature or the character of the camper. Such busy work does not afford avenues for expressing the new experiences of the campers.

Arts and crafts should be a means by which campers can interpret their new experiences, and by which they can give expression to new thoughts, feelings, and reactions stimulated by these experiences. To accomplish such ends, studios that are adequately but simply equipped are needed. The art studio needs plenty of easel space and framed beaver-boards nailed at an angle and at a convenient working height so that papers can be thumbtacked to them while working. There should also be plenty of large brushes, plywood placques, 18" x 24", to which papers can be thumbtacked for outdoor sketching and painting, bright-colored, inexpensive water paints, a generous supply of clay (usually secured locally), large tables for modelling, and large tin cans to place over clay pieces to retain moisture while being worked on. Clay tools can be whittled from small pieces of maple, birch, or ash.

The craft shop should be equipped with a goodly supply of hammers, hatchets and saws. It should also have a basic supply of finer tools, vises, clamps, paints, etc., but the big-muscle tools with which campers can construct bridges, pet enclosures, dams, trails, and the like should form the basic equipment for a camp craft shop. These activities call upon all the craftsmanship of the camper when constructed in well-balanced proportions, along pleasing lines, and livened with good color combinations. These are outdoor activities, as is proper in a camp situation. The supply of finer tools would be available for making equipment needed in the bunk houses or in the main hall, and for constructing boats—not a kit assembly, but real boats that give the camper a sense of the problem faced and a sense of having solved real problems when he has finished. It is convenient to have large studios and craft shops, but it is not necessary, because most of the work can and should be done out-of-doors.

A kiln of some sort for firing clay work is needed, if satisfaction in this activity is desired. The kiln need not be an elaborate affair. It can be a modification of the Indian method for firing or it can be a wood-

burning home-made kiln. In one camp, a group of boys and girls, 10 to 12 years old, made a kiln, which, while not architecturally beautiful, worked with complete satisfaction. It was constructed on the inside from the bricks of an old chimney and on the outside had been piled natural stones plastered with clay. The problem of gathering wood enough to feed it kept the nearby camp woods clear of dead wood, fallen branches, etc. In another camp, located in the natural gas region, a group of youngsters converted a big oil drum into a gas-fired kiln, which gave good results. In both camps, the activity was geared to the natural resources of the community and the clay forms that resulted from campers' experiences took on lasting hardness in a kiln that in its turn had given its share of satisfaction to the camper.

In a camp thus equipped and creatively administered, each new experience of the camper finds a ready outlet in form or design. The thrilling sight of one's first deer reappears in paint or clay! A gorgeous sunset, rain in the hemlocks, a blustery summer storm on the sea—all these new experiences find expression in the studio. The need for a photographic enlarger, for added shelves in the bunk house, for a new bridge—all these find their answer in the craft shop. These are the types of arts and crafts best suited to camp life. The presence of commercially-fostered arts and crafts in camps is often due to the lack of serious thought concerning the place of the arts and crafts in a camp program or, for that matter, in any educational program. Not having a clear concept of what they can contribute, they have been used as a sort of fill-in activity or, as I have heard directors say, "They are good rainy-day activities."

Because of this limited concept, commercially-sponsored kits and trinkets are seized upon and are used to impress uncritical persons, to serve as a false front, to fill in time, and to take the place of wise, mature leadership. There is a lot of loose thinking about the arts. There are still vestiges of the threadbare concept of art as being something just a little above the reach of the ordinary person—something that can be appreciated only if your hair is long or your pocketbook bulging. We still hear trite murmurs of "art for art's sake." Such concepts of the arts cannot produce a sound starting point for the production of good or creative art.

Art is a way of expressing a reaction to an experience. Good art stems from living. It has its roots in rich experiences. It is tied up with current concepts of the value of human beings. It is in the bone and fibre of man's being. There is no reason to set aside a few activities and call them "art" *per se*. Art should flow through the daily lives of people. If it does that, it is significant; if it does not do that, it lacks all meaning in the life of man. Camps have a

(Continued on page 32)



Photo, Minnesota Tourist Bureau

WITH PACK AND PADDLE WE GO EXPLORING

MINNESOTA is a wonderful state for camping trips of all kinds. Besides innumerable chains of lakes, the Mississippi and many other rivers, the Canadian border is within easy motoring distance. Campers from the Holiday Camps explore surrounding chains of lakes and rivers for days at a time, but, perhaps because the other side of the fence always looks greener, to cross the border into Canada and explore their waterways is considered "tops" in trips.

Each summer we send seven girls, a counselor, and two of our men on a Canadian canoe trip. The

By
Mary V. Farnum
Holiday Camps, Minnesota

seven to ten days.

We used to go north to Fort Francis and Rainy Lake, but found we were not allowed to take our own canoes and food into Canada without paying a prohibitive duty, and as we didn't like their food or canoes as well as our own, we changed to the Winton take-off. Now we motor up through Ely to Winton, with four canoes on a trailer behind the truck,

men act as guides and carry the canoes and heavier duffle across the portages. The girls, seasoned campers of fifteen and over, each carry a bedroll and one of the food packs. The trip lasts from

and start off from there. This summer we sent out our fourteenth Canadian trip. The girls, as usual, came back looking brown and fit and wildly enthusiastic about their experience. Those who have taken this trip never forget it. Former campers, married now, still talk in glowing terms of the Painted Rocks, the gorgeous waterfalls, the moose, deer and bear they saw, the blueberries, the fishing and the beauties of the country.

Here are excerpts from the 1940 Canadian log:

August 10

At 9:30 in the morning, amidst happy farewells, we, the Canadians of 1940, rolled out of camp bound for the wilderness. That night we camped on Lake Shagawa near a Finnish farm.

Sunday, August 11

After a hearty breakfast, we pushed on to Winton where we started forth in canoes toward Canada. Our first portage came at the end of Fall Lake. From there we went on up through Newton Lake to Pipestone Falls, another easy portage, through Pipestone Bay to Jackfish Bay into Basswood Lake, where we made our second campsite on a pretty

island covered with moss, blueberries, and pine. Blueberries made a hit with everyone and we ate them to our hearts' content.

Monday, August 12

Today we officially arrived in Canada. It was quite a paddle across Basswood to the Canadian Ranger's cabin. As we departed, we became conscious of the British Jack flying above our heads, a most impressive sight. From there we went on our way into the Quetico. The afternoon was fascinating, filled with one series of rapids after another, and one portage after another, down Basswood Falls, Lower Basswood Falls, and others. We camped for the night on a very nice island offering an abundance of flat rocks for beds. These were made gorgeously soft with cedar and pine boughs.

Tuesday, August 13

We arose at 6:00 to find a beautiful day awaiting us. The lake was as smooth as ice with the mist just rising from the water and the sun throwing a golden light on all the rocks and trees. We broke camp and pushed north to Brent Lake and into Argo and from

(Continued on page 31)

A Woman Guide in the Minnesota Bush

Courtesy, Minnesota Tourist Bureau



Camping Gets a Foothold in India

By

Wallace Forgie

ONLY by a long stretch of their imagination could American camp leaders conceive of camping in a school class room with blackboards and other school paraphernalia on every side; camping, where the only bit of sea beach safe from dangerous undertow was filled with bivalves which cut deep gashes every time one was stepped upon; or of trying to camp where there was no swimming and where they had open proof of the presence of many dangerous poisonous snakes.

All of these conditions were part of the actual experiences which I had in connection with attempts at camping in various parts of South India and Ceylon when I went there fifteen years ago as boys' work representative of the International Committee of the Y.M.C.A. As the experimental camp for boys and girls now being actively and successfully operated near Madras City is an off-shoot of American camping and is an Overseas Camping Fellowship open to all our camps and campers, readers of *The Camping Magazine* will be interested in the story of its development.

For ten years and many times a year, short-term camps were held throughout the area of S. India and Ceylon. New conceptions of the site, program and equipment were installed and leaders trained who later demonstrated the possibilities of modern camping in ancient India. In 1935 I had to resign my post with the Y.M.C.A. on account of tropical fever

and I then gave three years of voluntary service to getting a camping centre under way and by the end of 1937 it was ready to be opened as an experimental station of modern camping.

Your Help Is Needed

In far-off India camping is just being born. Camp Tonakela, India's first camp, was made possible by campers in American and Canadian camps through their donations. It exists today as proof of their generosity and spirit of good will. But it is badly in need of continued financial help. American and Canadian campers will continue their help as in the past. The treasurers are Hedley S. Dimock of George Williams College, Chicago, and Taylor Statten, 428 Russell Hill Road, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

For several years a beautiful site on a backwater of the Bay of Benegal was used but as it called for an overnight boat ride in 'wallams' at a cost of fifteen cents a camper—this was more than most groups could afford. The finding of a cobra neatly coiled under a large vegetable basket in the kitchen dampened the enthusiasm of the camp director as well as the cook for this location.

An area of fifty miles about Madras was explored in vain for a site on a bit of water where an experimental camp could be set up. Rivers which might flood to a mile in width during the short rains of early November, would shrink to a mere trickle in the hot season and never shrink twice in the same place. Of malaria infested pools there were some, but not a lake or even a decent swimming hole.

Finally it was decided to try a site minus the swimming, fourteen miles from the city, in a mango garden with an abundance of deep shade and well shut out from the public. The attractiveness and seclusion of this new site near the village of Avadi, combined with its accessibility from Madras, made it immediately popular and contributions from Canada and the U.S.A. made it possible to establish it with enough initial equipment to carry



THE CAMPING MAGAZINE

on modern camping programs successfully.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor Statten visited India for the purpose of opening the camp. They described camping in America to an appreciative gathering.

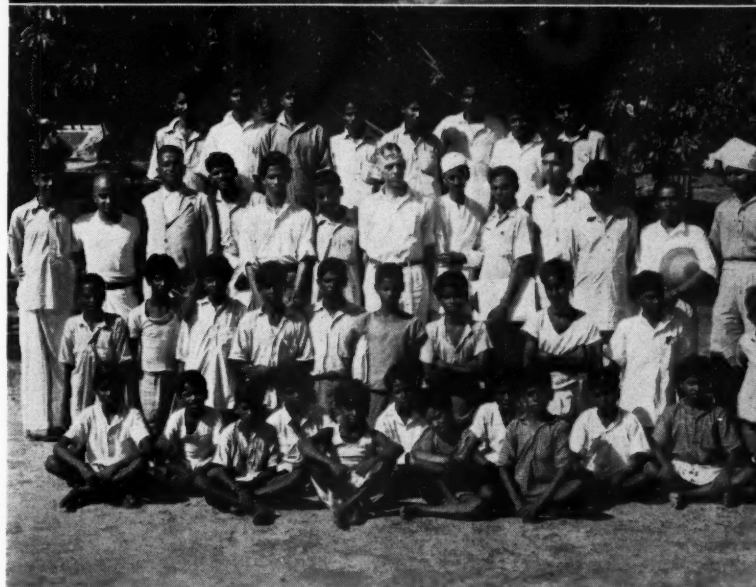
Strangely enough, this American off-shoot of camping in far-off India bears a Red Indian name—it is called 'Camp Tonakela'—Tonakela is Mrs. Taylor Statten's Indian name. As the primary purpose of the camp was service to very needy boys and girls, and it was hoped that thought for others might be inculcated and demonstrated there, this word meaning "others first" was the name chosen unanimously by Indian and American sponsors. The chief language of the Madras area is Tamil and when Tamil speaking people hear the name "Tonakela," they instinctively think of one of their own phrases *thannakila*, which is almost identical in sound, and means in Tamil "not for self." This name has become a link with the other side of the world and the symbol of America's contribution to an Overseas Camping Fellowship.

Madras has a very short rainy season in early November and a mean temperature of 84 degrees, so camping goes on throughout the year. The successive camping groups are of every conceivable class of boys and girls. High school boys and boys of the streets, Scouts and Girl Guides, girls from mission schools and convents, Hindus, Moslems and Christians, high caste Brahmins and non-caste (or outcasts). Frequently many of these widely diverse groups are present at a camp at the same time and often in the same tent or cabin group.

Camping, especially for girls, is still in its infancy in India and most of the camps are for very short terms, from three or four to eight or ten days. This is partly because of the fears of parents to have boys and girls long away from home and chiefly because longer periods would become too expensive, even at the usual cost of ten to twenty-five cents a day.

Programs start shortly after 6 A.M. as soon as the morning cleanup is completed. The first item is almost always "worship"—Christian hymns, Hindu sacred songs, chanting of "munthras" (prayers), readings, talks and comments. Campers take part in the same natural way that they participate in any other activity. At 6 P.M., sunset, a similar period is also popular.

Where the funds of the camp can be stretched to permit it, Chota Hazri (small breakfast) follows worship. This consists of coffee, bananas, and a preparation of coarsely ground wheat, cashew nuts and chopped green chillies. After this everyone is ready to make the most of the time with active games until at 9, or at latest, 10 o'clock, when it becomes too hot for moving about unless in the water. Bathing and swimming complete the morning program.



After a good clean up of tents, cabins and the grounds, the first meal of the day is served about 11 A.M. and after that a "siesta" through the heat of the day. At 2 P.M. campers get together in groups, or en masse, to play quiet games or to work at some craft, tell stories or read in the shade of the trees. After tea (if any), hikes, treasure hunts, Indian games, softball and volleyball are the order of the day until darkness descends suddenly between 6:15 and 6:45 P.M.

Between darkness and evening meal, groups are getting ready with their dances, dramas and stunts for the almost nightly campfire programs. It is here the Indians are in their happiest mood. None hesitates to play a part, sing a song or participate in a

(Continued on page 32)

The Wren's Nest

Plans for a Tree House

By

Frank H. Cheley

It is simply in a youngster's blood to have a tree house. They invariably hold fascination, but also grave dangers from falling.

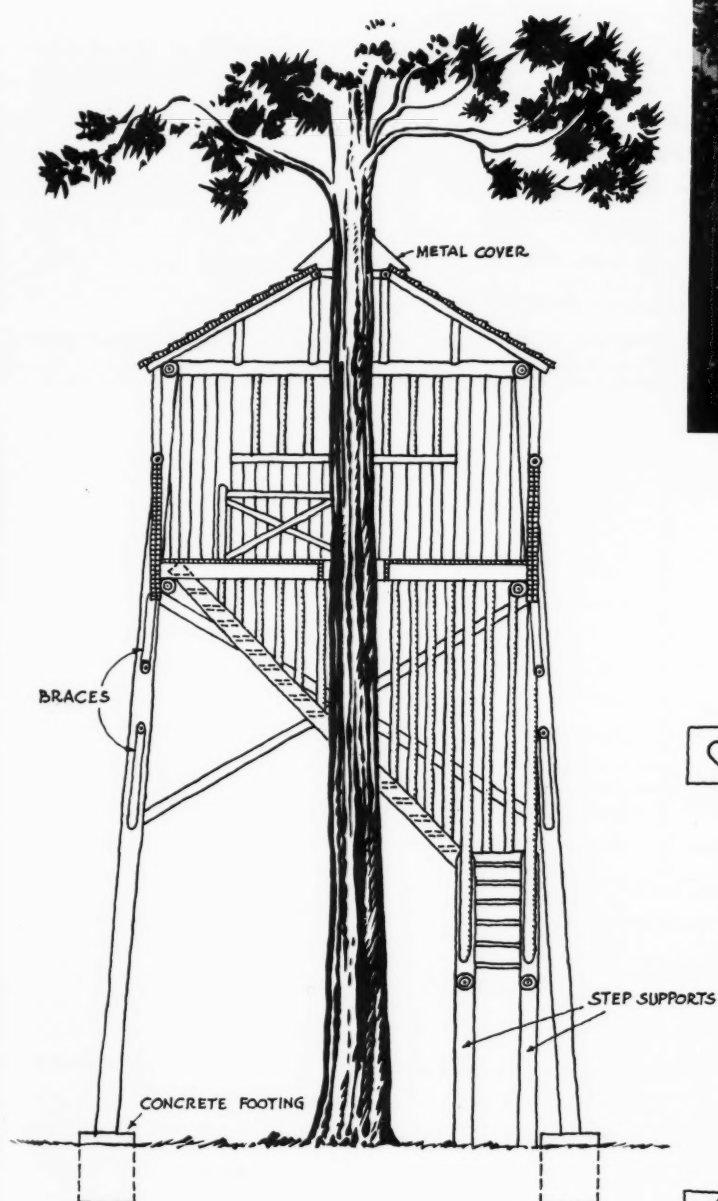
After much council and investigation the tree house pictured herewith was evolved. Built of clean, peeled Lodge Pole poles, securely anchored to heavy cement blocks at the corners, put together entirely with bolts and built around (but without actually touching) a healthy, big Yellow Pine tree. The window openings are poled in (see photo), the stairway is also poled in, so that it is impossible for any ad-

venturous camper to climb out or over. A generous hole is left around the tree for the weave of the tree in the wind (count on 10 inches each way) and protected with a metal cover nailed to the tree but free of the roof. A pole gate with lock and chain gives full protection.

It stands 36 feet off the ground, is 12 feet square *inside* on the floor, and houses four beds that fold up against the tree and hook.

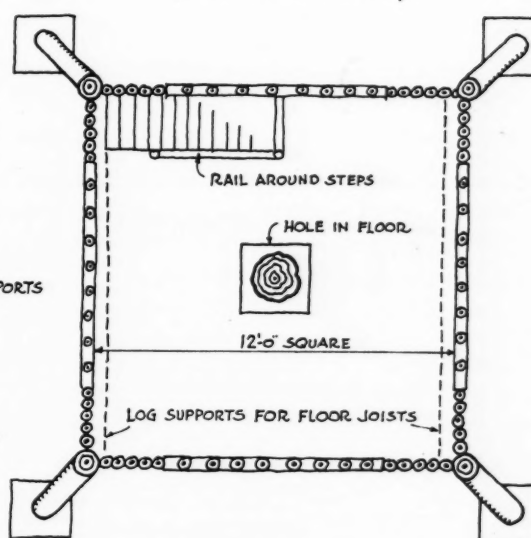
Serves as watch tower, lookout, and place for four to sleep.





CROSS · SECTION

• PLAN •
(LOOKING DOWN)



HATCHET BONERS

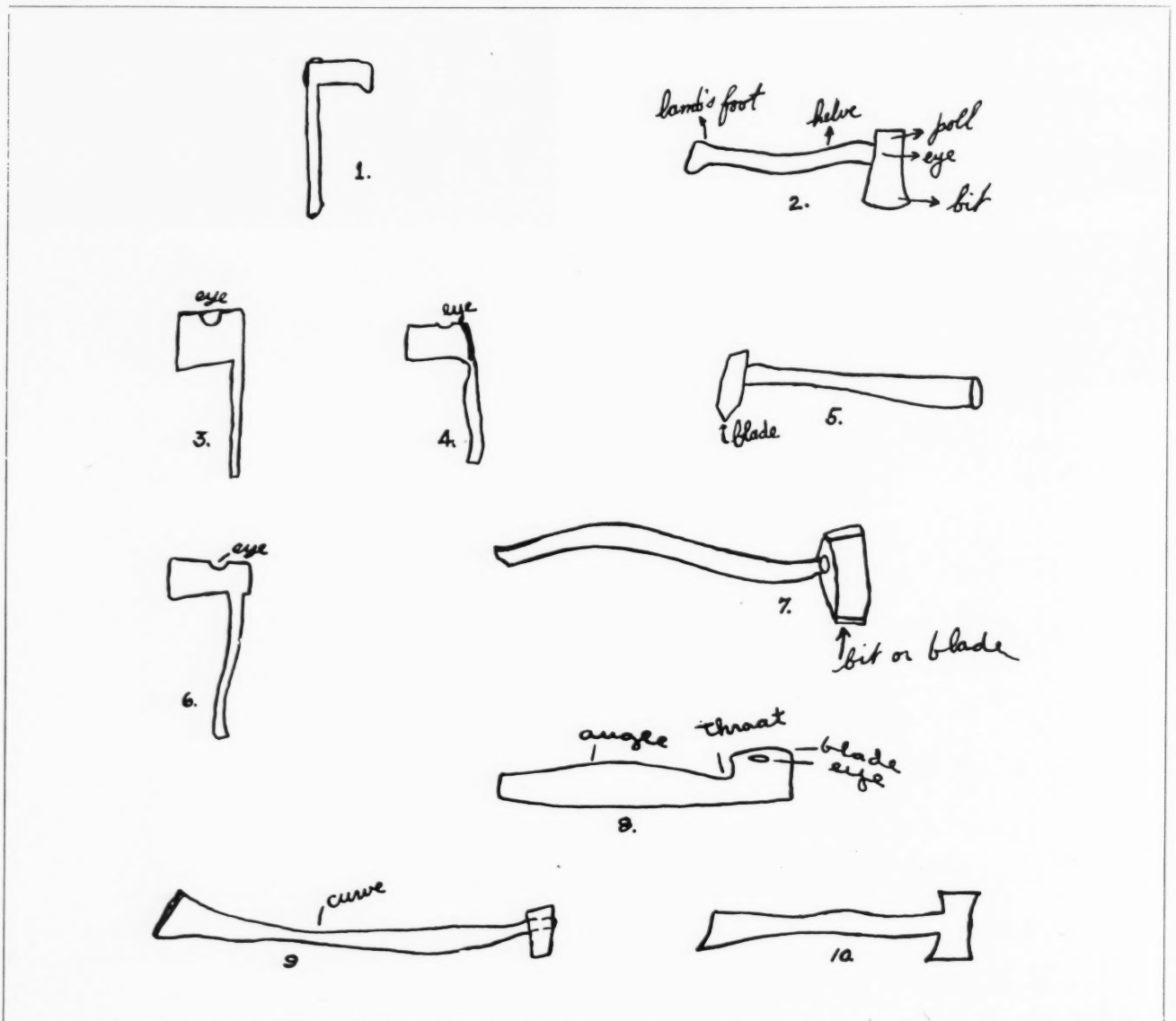
By

William H. Harlow

SOME college Junior women, after sharpening and working with hatchets during a month's course in campcraft, were asked on the final examination to sketch this tool and label the parts. Some of the results are shown herewith:—the more they are studied the more "interesting" do they become!

Of the 50 sketches submitted, No. 2 was the best, and this was way ahead of all the others. Numbers 3, 4 and 6 show a lack of appreciation for the way the handle fits into the head; apparently the eye is just for looks! Numbers 5 and 7 would make good sledge hammers,—or would they? Real "individu-

ality" is shown in number 8. Maybe this would make a good barking spud, but if the blade is considered as the proper size, it would take a veritable Paul Bunyan to get his fingers around the monstrous handle. What to use the eye for is also a problem. Number 9 remains one of a tool from the "old stone age;" it would truly be a formidable weapon when swung around the head—if the handle didn't break in the middle. Do these sketches show a flaw in the author's "methods" of teaching? He is going to reserve comment until he sees what similar groups elsewhere can produce.



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C. Rockwell Hatch. The death of C. Rockwell Hatch during the past month comes as a distinct shock to the camping movement. Although a young man, he had made his personality and influence felt throughout the United States as a member of the National Camping Commission of the Y.M.C.A., as an active participant in the affairs of the New York Section of the A.C.A., and as a member of our Association Committees. His last article appears in this issue of the *Camping Magazine*. The entire Association extends its deepest sympathy to his wife.

Arno B. Cammerer. Following a lingering illness, Arno B. Cammerer, Director of the National Park Service from 1933 to 1940, died April 30 at his home in Arlington, Va. He had served his Government well for 36 years. He was unusually interested in camping and had been a member of the Advisory Board of the A.C.A. for the past two years. During his directorship of the Service, many of the camps on recreational areas were constructed; the recreational survey which included a study of organized camps was initiated, and many excellent publications directed to the camping field were prepared.

Counselors' Institute. A camp counselors' institute sponsored by the Milwaukee Section of the American Camping Association will be conducted at Camp Willow Bank, Hustisford, Wisconsin on Saturday and Sunday, May 24-25, 1941.

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New Flashlight Allows Free Use of Both Hands

There has long been a need for a flashlight which would instantly throw its beam of light where it was desired yet leave both hands free for work. Campers and others have for years expressed their desire for such a light. Now Rex Ristlite answers that desire with a flashlight that straps to the wrist like a watch; while the light shines directly on the place where the hands are working.

Rex Ristlite, priced at 98c complete with batteries and bulb, is distributed nationally.

New Steel Shower Cabinet

A new enameled steel shower cabinet, knocked down and ready for quick installation, is announced by SPRAY QUEEN.

The Spray Shower Cabinet can be assembled without screws or bolts, and calls for no tools except a wrench to make the water connections. It comes equipped with hot and cold shower valves and strainer and drain of polished chrome-plated brass, a self-cleaning shower head and arm, chrome-plated soapdish, white duck curtains and pins, and a non-skid rubber mat.

The cabinet has just five major parts, the receptor, the three sides, and the top rail. A choice of receptors is offered, one in baked enamel steel, the other in vitreous porcelain enamel on iron. The Spray Queen Cabinet comes in three sizes, and all are available in either white or green. Write Spray Queen, Box 107, St. Charles, Ill.

True Comics

A new magazine for boys and girls of all ages called "True Comics" is being launched by the publishers of "Parents' Magazine." "True Comics" is similar only in format to the present "comic" magazines. It differs radically in subject matter and editorial treatment. In full color, the first issue, just out, deals with exciting events of past and present history instead of the lurid and impossible fictional characters—more grotesque than any newspaper would print—that are featured in "comic" magazines of which there are now more than seventy-five.

Teddy Comes to Camp

(Continued from page 10)

faces, and alike as two peas in a pod. The back seat was piled high with things and over all of them a blanket had been spread.

"Are you John and Teddy Hatch?" she gasped. They nodded.

"We thought it'd be fun to drive up," said John "but the car broke down a lot. It's quite old and we didn't think there'd be so many hills. Mom said to take the train and I wish we had."

"Doesn't your mother know about this?"

"O yes, she does now. We told Bill to tell her when she got home."

"Who's Bill?"

"She takes care of us," joined in Teddy eagerly. "That isn't her right name but it's what we call her."

"Well, I certainly am glad you got here safely," said Miss Hilton. "Let's unpack your things."

The removal of the blanket disclosed a pile of shoes and clothes, a tennis racquet, a banjo case, and everything else imaginable in a complete mess.

"It was much easier than packing a trunk," commented Teddy simply. She was right—it was.

They took it out in armfuls and deposited everything on the big center table. "We'll find some night clothes for Teddy and get her to bed first," said Miss Hilton as she began to paw in the meleé. Pajamas and bathrobe finally appeared. "Come on, Teddy, we'll arrange about you, John, as soon as Teddy's fixed."

"O.K. Miss Hilton. Attaboy, Sis."

Most of the girls were sleeping soundly and Miss Hilton helped Teddy slip into bed as quickly as possible. Molly, who was in the next bed, opened her eyes. "What's the matter?" she asked. "It's Teddy, Molly" whispered Miss Hilton. "Go back to sleep." "What's your right name?" continued Molly, sleepily. Teddy turned fiercely to Miss Hilton. "They don't know, do they?" "No, Teddy, and they won't unless you tell them. I promise you that."

Meantime at the Lodge Helen and Barbara were folding Teddy's things and separating them into piles. John looked bewildered as he stood by. "Don't bother. She can stick them under the bed," he protested.

"O, we've got a couple of old suit cases in the attic and we'll put her stuff in them. It'll be easier to keep them that way." Barbara tried to take it all as a matter of course.

"Maybe you're right," agreed John "but it seems to me like a lot of work for nothing." "What must the home look like" thought Barbara as Miss Hilton came into the room.

"Now, John, we must fix you up with a bed, too."

"Oh, no, I'm going back to-night."

"What!" said Miss Hilton. "Why, you're crazy."

"But I must," protested John. "I got to get back and I'll be all right."

"I can't hear of it. It's too risky."

"No, it ain't. It'll be down hill and besides, Miss Hilton, you don't understand. I can't say goodbye to the kid before all those girls to-morrow. She might cry and she'd die of shame if she did. Give her a break, please, Miss Hilton. She needs them all and then some, up here."

"But you needn't see her again, We'll call you at six and you can be on your way before the rising bell rings."

"Say, you're some guy, Miss Hilton, to fix things up like that. Have you got an alarm clock?"

"Yes."

"All right. I'll stay."

An hour later with John all settled and Teddy's suit cases packed, Miss Hilton sank into her own bed. "Maybe I'll need a break or two myself before the summer's over," she sighed.

THE CAMPING MAGAZINE

Wilderness Cookery

(Continued from page 9)

cuing of a forty-pound pig was one of the highlights of the summer. We need more of this sort of thing in our camps and less repetition of playground, school and country-club recreation. But, the campers should be allowed to do these things with their own hands and not have the work involved done for them by leaders or guides.

The following meals have been tried successfully in our own camp. Groups vary in number from six to ten. If a bit of elasticity in the interpretation of "wilderness" is permitted so that campers may also use some makeshift equipment such as can be made out of empty tins or by utilizing old scraps of iron or stove parts such as can be picked up often en route on trips, more possibilities are opened up. Use of such materials can certainly be termed primitive even though they are not strictly wilderness. But as campers enjoy making ingenious use of such waste or discarded materials it has seemed both advisable and proper to include such equipment occasionally.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1
Roasted eggs
Baked potatoes
Fresh tomatoes
Banana boats with lemon juice and brown sugar
Bread and butter
Milk | 6
Hamburgers on No. 10 stoves
Buns
Roast tomatoes
Baked potatoes
Fresh fruit
Milk |
| 2
Broiled lamb chops
Roast green corn
Bread twists and jam
Carrot sticks
Baked apples
Milk | 7
Cornfield fish
Baked potatoes
Cucumbers
Mock Angel Food cake
Tea |
| 3
Bacon, tomato and lettuce sandwiches
Taffy kabobs
Milk | 8
Ham imu with sweet potatoes and corn
Fresh fruit
Milk |
| 4
Barbecued chicken
Buns
Sweet potato soufflé
Olives and radishes
Marshmallow and date bobs
Milk | 9
Barbecued spare ribs
Mixed vegetable salad
Corn dodgers
Chocolate bar
Milk |
| 5
Roast pig
Buns
Fresh tomatoes
Some Mores
Tea | 10
Roast lamb and gravy
Baked potatoes
Carrot sticks and celery
Ash cakes
Fruit salad
Tea |

The following lists will indicate possible items which may be included in such menus and methods by which each may be prepared. Details of these methods will be found in the bibliography which follows, in which the first seven books are considered by the author to be the most practical and valuable.

for MAY, 1941

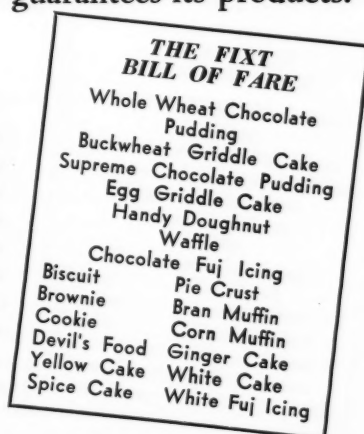


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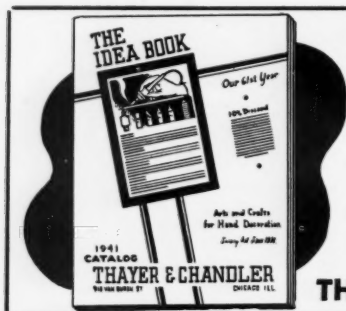
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TYPES OF FOOD	METHODS OF COOKING		
Meat and Fish		Shrimp, Boiled	Broiled on grill. As kabobs.
Roast joints of beef and other meats, leg of lamb	Turning spit. Hanging in front of fire. In imu pit with vegetables.	Eggs	Roast in ashes. Fried on hot rock or slab, or No. 10 stove. In orange or onion shells, in ashes.
Chickens, game (furred and feathered), ducks, squab, small turkeys, etc.	On spit, whole. In imu pit with vegetables. Broiled halves or sections on makeshift broiler. Wrapped in clay. Hanging in front of fire. Wrapped in waxed and brown paper in ashes.	Breads	
Slices of meat, chops, liver	Broiled on rustic broiler or impaled on forked stick. Fried on hot rock or slab. Broiled directly on bed of coals. Barbecued over pit on wire gravel screening or makeshift grill (oven grate, wire door mat, etc.)	Twists	Ribboned or floured, peeled stick.
Bacon, weiners, sausages	Forked stick or rustic broiler. Hot slab or rock. Barbecued over pit (last two items).	Corn dodgers	Hot rocks or slabs.
Spare-ribs	Makeshift broiler or grill. Over open pit on screening.	Ash, Pilgrim cakes, or bannocks	Hot ashes.
Whole pigs, whole or half lambs, large sections of beef	Barbecued over open pit or on spits. Imu, with vegetables. Smaller-sized animals in clay.	Planked biscuit	On plank or bark slab close to hot coals.
Fish	Planked. In layers of wet newspapers or in waxed paper inside of brown paper bag, or in wet leaves or moss, in embers. Wrapped in clay, in hole or ashes. "Cornfield," wrapped in corn husks. Broiled split over coals on broiler. Smoked whole over slow fire. Cubes of unskinned fish with bay leaves in form of kabobs. Indian broiled—whole fish impaled on sticks through mouth.	All hard-dough breads and biscuits	Clay oven.
Oysters	Grilled in whole shell, deep shell down, or laid directly in shell on ash-coal mixture. With bacon on sticks, as kabobs.	Flap-jacks	Hot rock or slab, or No. 10 stove.
Lobster, Live	Steamed in pit dug in loose beach rocks or in rock-lined hole in sand, with seaweed. Broiled halves on grill.	Sandwiches and toasts Ham and pineapple Cheese, cheese and bacon Bacon, tomato and lettuce Apple butter or sauce and bacon Honey cinnamon Banana Apricot and marsh- mallow	Toasted on rustic broilers or makeshift grills, or toasted in front of coals on forked or pointed sticks, or on make- shift slanting rack.
Lobster, Boiled	Pieces on sharpened sticks, as kabobs.	Vegetables	
Clams	"Bakes" in pits. Steamed on top of rock oven. As kabobs, with strips of bacon.	<i>Raw</i>	
		Cucumbers, carrots, cauli- flower, tomatoes, cel- ery, radishes, cold slaw, water cress, green onions, all sorts of fresh or canned mixed vegetable salads	
		<i>Cooked</i>	
		Green corn	Buried in husks in hot coal-ash mixture. Roasted on sharp stick directly over coals. Imu or covered pit.
		Potatoes (white and sweet)	Baked in cans or pails (with or with- out sand) directly in fire. Hot ashes. Wrapped in clay, dampened green leaves, or wet newspapers, in ash- coal mixture. Hot sand under fire, with coals at bot- tom of depression. Imu Mashed sweet potatoes in apple cups, roasted in coals.



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Tomatoes	Wrapped in leaves or corn husks, in small pit or hole with ashes.	Dolmas (with rice or nuts)	Wrapped in leaves or corn husks in ashes.
Parsnips	Baked, as potatoes.	Cottage ham and potatoes	Bean Hole.
Spinach, tame and wild greens, string or waxed beans (uncut), asparagus	Wrapped and tied tightly into bundles in large leaves and steamed in hole.	Ham with sweet potatoes and oranges	Bean Hole.
Carrots	Imu. Same as spinach.	Baked beans	Bean Hole.
Squash, small and sections of large kind	Baked direct in ash-coal mixture.	Soups, stews, boiled meats vegetables, etc.	Pit lined with hide or other water-holding materials, or with hard-baked clay lining; depression or pot-hole in large rocks. Cook by dropping in small heated stones.
Onions	Imu.		Birch or other bark vessel, heated directly over fire or by dropping in hot stones.
Special Items			Vessel woven of willow, osiers, or reeds gummed watertight with pitch. Drop in hot rocks.
Kabobs of meat cubes, cheese, mushrooms, cubes of liver, chicken livers, kidneys, sweetbreads, bananas	On sharpened sticks, with WHOLE strips of bacon woven through.	Egg with bacon or ham; or thick slice of bread with hole in middle into which egg dropped	Flat rock or slab. Top of No. 10 stove.

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Desserts

Some Mores	Marshmallows cooked on sharpened stick.
Bananas	Broiled over coals on makeshift grill or broiler. Baked in skins in ashes. As kabobs on sharpened stick.
Apples	Baked in skins in ashes. Held over coals on sharpened stick. Dipped in taffy mixture on stick.
Marshmallow and dried fruits	Alternate on sharpened stick.
Cavewoman Cream Puffs	Twists filled with sweet mixtures.
Taffy kabobs	Sharpened sticks.
Mock Angel Food cake	Sharpened sticks.

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The above are the more usual type of "current" books on the subject and are available for purchase at a nominal cost. However, the author would like to remind those interested in the subjects of primitive cooking and use of natural foods that many interesting facts and methods may be gleaned by reading first-hand accounts of the life, travels and observations of the explorers, traders, pioneers, trappers, voyageurs and missionaries who came into direct contact with the American Indian in his original setting and who often lived with the tribes for months on end. Travel books written by adventurous souls who visit primitive tribes on this continent and on others and their adjacent islands also contain interesting and enlightening comments on the ways in which the people prepare their food. The names of a few such books, many of which can be found in public libraries and which the author has found interesting in this connection are:

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Work Camps

Robert E. Lane, Work Camp Secretary of the International Student Service, 8 W. 40th St., New York City, announces five work camps to be sponsored by the Service for men and women from 18 to 24 years of age. For complete information, communicate with Mr. Lane.

Arts and Crafts with Inexpensive Material, is a new book that will answer many a counselor's prayer! Descriptions of using natural materials, from camp gadgets to natural dyes or willow whistles are included. Publication date, May 1st. Price 50c. Order from Girl Scouts, Inc., 14 West 49th Street, New York City.

Nature Schools

June 14-July 12, 1941—The Fourteenth Annual Nature Leaders' Training School sponsored by Oglebay Institute, the Wheeling Park Commission and West Virginia University will be held at Oglebay Park, Wheeling, W. Va. From June 28 to July 12 the school will occupy the Mountain Nature Camp located in Hardy County. For descriptive booklet, address The Director, Oglebay Institute, Oglebay Park, Wheeling, W. Va.

June 23-August 2, 1941—The Virginia Natural History Institute will conduct its second annual training course for nature leaders this summer at the Swift Creek Recreational Demonstration Area near Richmond, Virginia. For complete information, communicate with the Institute, 907 Grace Securities Building, Richmond, Va.

Graduate Student Assistantship

The Merrill-Palmer School, 71 Ferry Avenue, East, Detroit, Michigan, has available for the 1941-1942 school year a graduate student assistantship in the Department of Older Children for a man. It will pay three hundred dollars and tuition for the academic year. For complete information, write the Director of the School.

Bibliographies

Alfred Kamm of the Boys' Clubs of Wilmington, Delaware, has prepared an excellent bibliography of free and inexpensive materials for arts and crafts, athletics and sports, camping and nature, educational materials, health and safety, maps, posters and charts, motion pictures and recreation program aids.

A Misstatement of Fact

An editorial in the February issue of *The Nation's Schools* by Arthur Moehlman, the Editor, contains the title, "This Bill is Dangerous." The Bill referred to is H.R. 1074, requesting federal aid in support of school camps and of physical education in schools.

This editorial states that H.R. 1074 is jointly sponsored by The American Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation and The American Camping Association. This is not true: The American Camping Association did not propose this Bill, has not aligned itself with The American Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation in promoting it, and as an organization is not on record as sponsoring it. Such a misstatement by the Editor of such a publication as *The Nation's Schools* is unfortunate.

Note:—In the March issue of *The Nation's Schools*, Mr. Moehlman retracted this statement.

for MAY, 1941

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Athlete's Foot

Like many other people, we have always felt that the prevalence of Athlete's Foot was not nearly as general as the manufacturers of preventive materials would have us believe. We are afraid, however, this opinion is frequently a matter of wishful thinking, rather than one based on knowledge.

The above observation is inspired by a talk one of our representatives had with a prospective advertiser the other day. This advertiser manufactures, among other things, a chemical compound to be used in the prevention of Athlete's Foot by making a solution which is used in rubber Foot-Bath Trays and also mopped around the floor of the locker rooms, or other floor areas where individuals walk in their bare feet.

This advertiser (whose business it is to know) tells us there are those in charge of high school athletic departments in some cities who conduct regular inspection of the feet of students using the facilities. Where such regular inspection is carried on the percentage of students having ringworm and other foot infections runs all the way from 6 percent to 20 percent. And remember this, where they take the trouble to make this regular inspection, they also adopt preventive measures superior to the average protection of this sort.

Here is one fact which we who are

interested in the camping field should note carefully. There seems to be a feeling on the part of school athletic directors that there is a higher percentage of infected feet when the students come back from their summer vacations than there is later in the year—say, at the beginning of the semester. Their prevailing opinion seems to be that the students pick up these foot infections in and around the country clubs and the summer camps.

Where the students have patronized the unsupervised camps, there is little that can be done about it; but, the camp directors of supervised camps who are anxious to secure and hold the good will and confidence of the general public, can do something about it.

Primarily, periodic inspection of the feet is indicated, and at frequent intervals. Where infection appears on the feet, whether it is distinguishable as ringworm infection, or from any other cause, the infected person should be required to take all necessary steps to protect the other campers. Where, for reasons of policy, such inspection cannot be mandatory, the directors should take steps to adopt preventive routine to minimize the possibility of transmission of such infections to healthy feet.

Regular mopping of floor areas where campers walk in their bare feet should be practiced, using an effective disinfectant in the mopping rinse water. The use of individual sandals should be encouraged. Foot baths, preferably of hard rubber, should be made conveniently available, and be kept filled with a fresh, effective solution of material known to kill the ringworm fungi which causes so-called Athlete's Foot. If the material will be fatal to this fungi, it will be strong enough to kill any bacteria which may be lurking on these floor areas.

Foot bath trays and an effective preventive solution are the recognized means of preventing foot infections, according to the casualty insurance companies, and if the camp director has made provisions of this nature, it places the burden of proof upon the shoulders of any troublesome individual who may claim they have acquired a foot infection on the camp premises, or in using the facilities provided.

All of which furnishes solid food

for thought on the part of those Directors who recognize their responsibilities to their public.

Color Prints

To produce 8"x10" genuine wash-off relief 3-color prints on paper at a price the average manufacturer can afford is the purpose of Color Prints, Inc., 1711 North Vermont Avenue in Hollywood, California. Not since the advent of Kodachrome has it been possible to get 8"x10" color prints at a price everyone could pay. Now Color Prints, Inc., by means of standardization on 35 mm and Bantam size Kodachrome transparencies and a standard 8"x10" print size, are able to produce genuine wash-off relief, 3-color prints on paper, individually balanced, for only \$3.00 per print. Additional prints can be had from the same negative for \$1.00 per print if ordered within 60 days.

Moved

Burgess Handicraft Company has moved to new and larger quarters at 180 N. Wabash Avenue, Chicago. George Bell, manager, invites all handicraft directors to visit their new display rooms which will contain not only all types of handicraft but also equipment for home workshops.

The Fold-Ups

Louis J. Haas has published an intriguing little book dealing with "art metal work with a stick." The title of the book is "The Fold-Ups". The technique described by the author is original and requires but few tools. Designed for self-instruction "The Fold-Ups" present a logical introduction to art metal work. The technique will interest more experienced craftsmen who desire a rich new medium of expression. Unusually well illustrated. Published by the author, 3 Gedney Terrace, White Plains, N. Y. Price seventy-five cents.

4-H Hiking Hints

By Ruth Lohmann Smith (Washington, D. C.: Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture 1940) 7 pages, mimeographed.

CLASSIFIED ADS

WAITRESS: One year's excellent training at women's residence hall, besides banquet and hotel experience. Nineteen years old. Completed one year's college work in home economics. Could also do clean-up work, assist in cooking, teaching piano or group games. Write Miss Dorothy L. Wilson, Van Zile Hall, K.S.A.C., Manhattan, Kansas.

WANTED: Position as assistant counselor, house mother or recreation leader in girls' camp. Graduate teacher's college. Mature, single. Interested especially in teaching music to younger children, conducting story hour or instructing in first aid. Address Miss Margaret A. Coles, R. D. No. 5, Bridgeton, N. J.

TRAINED to teach equitation and archery, fourth-year student at University of Oklahoma would like to work as counselor in girls' camp this summer. Extensive experience and training in equitation. Write Virginia Lee Minnick, 1301 South Jenkins, Norman, Oklahoma.

NATURE COUNSELOR desires position, preferably in Pennsylvania, where he has made a thorough study and collection of nature lore materials. Four seasons' experience. Excellent musical background. Group work experience. Address Mr. J. Donald Book, Box 35, Mexico, Pennsylvania.

NURSE: Registered nurse, desires private camping position during the summer months, preferably New England states. Two seasons' experience as camper, one as camp counselor, one as nurse in convalescent camp, three years Public Health Nurse. Holds Senior Red Cross Life Saving. Address Miss Mabel Whittaker, Y.W.C.A., 59 Chatham Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

MARRIED UNIVERSITY STUDENTS: desire employment in summer camp. Mrs. Southam experienced nurse and zoology major. Mr. Southam has four years' experience in boys' camp; three years' in forest service. B.S. in pre-medicine and biology. Will consider work in any part of the country. Write Mr. and Mrs. Chester Southam, 517 S. Ashbury St., Moscow, Idaho.

WANTED: Position as counselor of nature lore in girls' camp. Also interested in sports of all types. Age 26. College Graduate, Science major. Four years' teaching experience. Salary—camp expenses and transportation. Own car. Margaret Maloney, Spur, Texas.

SPORTS COUNSELOR in girls' camp. Proficient in teaching golf, badminton, tennis and archery. College graduate. Special training in camp counseling. Age 24. Resides in Iowa. Address Box 165, The Camping Magazine, 330 South State St., Ann Arbor, Michigan.

WATERFRONT DIRECTOR: B.P.E. and B.A. degrees, five years experience on waterfronts, A.R.C. First Aid and Water Safety Instructor. Experienced in teaching swimming, diving, and boating. Coach camp sports. References on request. Address—Irwin Simone, Athletic Dept. Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa.

AVAILABLE, owing to discontinuance of a long-established camp (director ill) a most competent camp cook—a colored woman who is expert pastry cook with eight years camp experience. She is capable of planning and cooking for fifty or more. References on hand. Address Box 166, The Camping Magazine, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

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Cleveland Press Sponsors Camping for Cleveland's Children

By

Sidney B. Markey

OVER \$60,000.00 has been raised in the course of the past eight years by the *Cleveland Press*, a Scripps-Howard newspaper, and spent directly as camp fees for the boys and girls of the city. While newspapers have assisted camps in other cities in commendable fashion, the Cleveland experience has unique factors which will interest camp leaders.

When depression struck in 1931, organization camps depending upon public support such as the Community Chest, suffered severe setbacks. Many closed in 1932 as camping was one discernable phase of an agency's effort that could be most conveniently cut off. Louis B. Seltzer, Editor, and Max B. Cook, of the Public Relations Bureau of the *Press*, believed camps to be too important to the children of Cleveland to be so easily and quickly eliminated. They decided to help all that had closed to reopen and if possible stimulate new camping opportunities.

Selecting leading citizens of the city, they started a Child Vacation Fund in the summer of 1933. A general committee of 25 men and women invited to serve by the Mayor, set-up a goal and gave full support to the *Press* in its drive for funds. The specific distribution was left to an Executive Committee of five consisting of three lay persons, two camp leaders and the Public Relations Editor of the paper ex-officio.

Mr. Seltzer and Mr. Cook continued the work until 1937, when A. T. Burch and Paul Jones of the *Press* staff took charge. Since 1938 the leadership from the newspaper has been in the hands of Mr. Seltzer and Charles Schneider, the present Public Relations Director.

A significant fact is that in the course of the eight years, four of the five citizens on the Executive Committee have served continuously. This has resulted in valuable continuity in planning for the best use of the funds secured. As a result, in the eight years over 12,000 children have benefited with a minimum of

12 days each at a camp of recognized standards. The Fund at no time attempted to finance the full stay of a child at camp. It went on the premise that if it financed part of the cost of campers, the sponsoring organizations would find the rest. An average of fifty cents a day per child has been given by the Child Vacation Fund.

This basis of operation has been successful. In 1933 all closed camps reopened with the aid of the Fund. Since then three new camps have developed to serve the Cleveland area. While it cannot be claimed that the Fund is responsible for the opening of two of the three, it has definitely made the third, Camp Cleveland, a reality. In the cases of the other two it is reasonable to believe that the newspaper's constant cry for "camps for all children" plus the financial support given them reacted most effectively in awakening public support for camping. The Community Chest supported camps have had restoration of camp allotments and there is little danger of reductions of these budgets since the general public now fully believes camping to be a recognized responsibility of its Chest.

In view of the many and diverse requests made upon it, the Fund early adopted the principle that camps that were not members of the Lake Erie Section, ACA, could not receive support. It sends children to any recognized camp willing to take them at its risk. As a result it is possible for some children to go to special camps such as the ones for diabetics and for crippled children. Several private camps and national organization groups operating more costly programs have likewise taken children partially financed through the Fund. The Fund further uses the principle of selecting children primarily from among families receiving help from the Municipal Relief Bureau. The Bureau has made up lists and directly contacted camps for placements. Funds deposited in the city treasury as a special account are then drawn against to finance the camp trips. Some direct grants are made to camps in which cases lists of children taken are submitted to the Vacation Fund and checked with the Relief Bureau's roles. Camp Cleveland, previously mentioned, is operated by the City Department of Welfare and takes over five hundred children each year. Without the support of the Vacation Fund which gives it a direct grant amounting to approximately ten dollars for a two-week stay for each child, this camp would not be able to open. Founded during the depression years and now developing to be among the best in the community, this camp owes a great deal to the support given it both financially and editorially by the *Press*.

The experience of the *Press* shows how a public-minded newspaper can be of real tangible help to the camping movement. Cleveland owes a great deal to this daily paper.

Pack and Paddle

(Continued from page 15)

there into Moose Bay where we saw the famed painted rocks. They are painted on high cliffs of rocks, and though dimmed with time, we were able to distinguish many of the figures. From here we went on down a winding river into Robinson, a very pretty lake beautifully sprinkled with islands. A short distance on we found our portage into Dart Lake. The portage from Dart to Cecil was a lulu of the back-breaking variety that goes straight up a steep hill. From here we paddled along MacIntyre which took the most part of the afternoon, and when we finally reached our campsite, we were a very tired crew. But what a campsite! The rocks were bedded with great spongy moss and provided everyone with super moss beds about six inches deep. Blueberries grew like grass completely covering the island. We were all in the seventh heaven.

Wednesday, August 14

This morning was spent paddling Brent Lake whose beauty is unsurpassed. From Brent we went to Cone and from Cone to Puddle Lake, and from Puddle to Argo where we found another perfect campsite out on a long point. We slept on a long flat rock right in the path of the three quarter moon.

Thursday, August 15

Today we saw two simply gorgeous falls. After bucking a lot of waves across Crooked Lake, we came to the famed Curtain Falls. They were indescribably beautiful and made such a powerful and impressive sight that we lingered near them for a long time. A short portage and a short paddle across Iron Lake were all that separated Curtain Falls from Rebecca Falls. We lunched on an island between the two branches of Rebecca Falls. On either side of us the swirling water rushed down through deep grooves of rock to the lake. We sat out on overhanging rocks above one of the falls, and were near enough to be almost in the white foam. It was hard to leave this sight but we had to get under way once more so sped on up Iron Lake. A sudden cloudburst didn't even halt us in our course and we flashed on through Bottle Lake into Lac La Croix, the land of many a Canadian's dream. There we camped on another island.

Friday, August 16

From Lac La Croix we paddled to Boulder River where we portaged on into Lake Agnes where we lunched on a wonderfully breezy point. That night we reached a campsite on Nina Moose Lake, where, after a wonderful supper, we sat on the shore and watched the moon.

Saturday, August 17

Today we paddled down the Nina Moose River and took our last portage, a half-miler. This was our

twenty-fourth portage, one short of last year's record. Here we met the camp bus and bounced on down to Ely where we camped in the same place that we had on the way up, near the Finnish farm. Our Finnish neighbors invited us to enjoy a sauna or a Finnish bath, and as it was rainy and cold, we thought the idea was wonderful. The whole thing was an experience, one we will never forget, and we were so completely relaxed when we got back to our tents that night that we fell asleep immediately.

Sunday, August 18

The ride home was very exciting and very cold, but we carried dry firewood and didn't care what the weather did. We rolled into camp at about 4:30 P.M. and were met by a wonderful reception—the whole camp turned out to cheer us in. We were glad to be back again, but we left a big piece of our heart in the Quetico and a hope that we can go back to it next year.

Invulnerability

(Continued from page 7)

kind of death. That social unit will never exist again as it was. Yet the values established and nurtured by that summer's experience will abide in the lives of all who participated, campers and counselors alike, and will continue forever. Nothing essential is lost, even though farewells are sad, and another summer is a long way off.

One must be aware of this same truth as a part of the life of the universe. To paraphrase Milton, God treasures up all precious spirits, all things that are lovely, all values that are excellent unto a life beyond this life. That faith is fundamental if one is to face the transitory nature of human life with a victorious spirit.

The late F. Scott Fitzgerald, in the early stages of his literary career, once described this whole matter of vulnerability. He said that before he was married he was fairly invulnerable. Then he took a wife, and life could now get at him through her. They had a child and consequently circumstances could attack him through that little one. They bought a dog, built a house, acquired an automobile, and at each step they become more and more vulnerable. Fitzgerald was no exception; every one of us is similarly assailable. Yet we need not be if we will look to our defenses.

The best defense of all is, as I have implied earlier, to lose one's self completely for a cause greater than one's self. Laurence Hill, a young negro in Braxton, Mississippi, came back from working his way through college, and decided to use all his skill and energy on behalf of his uneducated, underprivileged fellow negroes. He renovated an old barn

until it would serve as a school, and went to work training negro youth, raising money for the project when he was not actually teaching. One night, in the nearby town, a riot broke out, and white men decided it was time to "teach the negroes a lesson." They set out to lynch some one, and they found Hill on his way home from school. So they dragged him to a tree and put the noose around his neck. Then they asked him if he had anything to say before he died. He told them about his school, why he was teaching, and how he raised the money for his work. When he finished, the white men removed the rope from his neck, took up a collection for the school, apologized, and left him under the tree alive. Later his friends asked him, "Don't you hate those people?" "No," he replied, "I am so busy doing my job that I haven't time to hate anybody." There was a leader who had become invulnerable.

Arts and Crafts

(Continued from page 13)

unique opportunity to stress this point of view. The ready translation of an experience into art forms is nowhere else so easily carried out as in the free and open camp life.

Camp directors need not fear the effect of this type of art on parents. In spite of expressed approval over assembled "kits," the parents know deep inside that this is not John's or Mary's work. But when they see John's or Mary's deer modelled out of clay and fired in the homemade kiln, or the glowing colors in their painting of a sunset, they sense the meaning, no matter how crude the object of art. They realize that this is what they have missed in their own lives. They will understand art as a means of expression, when it is interpreted through the efforts of their children. Not many parents will fail to appreciate and be grateful for the poise and confidence developed in the child or the youth who has found an outlet for his rich experiences through a creative arts and crafts program and most of them will agree that the only excuse for the presence of an arts and crafts program in the camp set-up is to make this contribution.

In terms of national defense, arts and crafts are a vital factor, provided they are administered creatively. Thus administered, they give youth an opportunity to test his wings, his ingenuity, his ability to say the thing he wants to say in form, line, and color, to make beautiful the functional articles for which he has a need. This opportunity to test thought and feeling and uses is a vital need in preparing for true democracy. Democracy needs creative citizens, who honestly test their own thoughts and emotions, and who have the courage to defend recognized values. These attitudes and abilities are all learned, and they

can best be learned through a creative approach to new problems and experiences. In this process, a creative arts and crafts program is of vital importance.

Camping in India

(Continued from page 17)

contest. The campfire programs never lag. There is always plenty of program left over for other occasions. So to bed and to sound sleep until day breaks again at about 5:45 A.M.

Indian boys take to adopted forms of American camping as ducks do to water. As the years went on, many capable counselors were developed. They are well-qualified to carry on the best traditions and programs of camping. The personnel for the Committee of Management of Camp Tonakela came from this source.

C. A. Abraham, B.A., Physical Director of Madras Christian College, is the chairman, a member of the Executive. At the college Mr. Abraham has a large staff of "picker boys" to care for the tennis courts and it is his practice to give up a portion of his hot weather vacation to bring these lads to Camp Tonakela for a real camping experience. This skilled leader is able to give counsel and direction to all the problems of management or of practical camping.

The campsite of twenty acres is ideally situated with wide areas of open country about and a freedom from traffic and people, which it is very difficult to find in many spots in this densely over-populated country. It is held on a lease for the present until the \$2,000 necessary for its purchase can be found. It is hoped that friends of camping in America will find this amount to guarantee the permanence of this overseas demonstration of good camping.

Things in India have to be simple and inexpensive, and this marks the layout of equipment at Camp Tonakela. It has good kitchen facilities, a dining hall to seat eighty on its smooth cement floor, four cabins for girl campers, ten tents for other camp groups, a good well and facilities for water supply and bathing. This equipment has been contributed by Canadian and U.S.A. campers during the past six years.

In 1939 a special gift of \$1,000 was made to the camp for a swimming pool by a man who as a boy had camped with me near Ottawa in 1909 and who wanted to pass on to others some of the joys and values of camping which he enjoyed. The pool is the camp's greatest asset, but funds are needed to complete some details of it and to provide a deep bore well and windmill, which will insure an adequate water supply throughout the entire year.

The small annual overhead of the camp has been met by contributions from camps in America,

usually given from the Chapel collection fund as a means of unselfishly sharing the joys of camping with very needy boys and girls on the other side of the globe. \$25.00 pays the entire cost of a short camp for either boys or girls. The Overseas Camp Committee undertakes to run these specially on behalf of any contributing group. A special pamphlet is being issued for distribution at camp chapel services in any American camp which would like to interest its campers in this project.

A strong North American Committee is endeavoring to secure funds to complete the equipment and to buy the twenty acre site. Two well-known camp leaders are treasurers for the enterprise: Dr. Hedley Dimock of the George Williams College, Chicago, for the U.S.A., and Mr. Taylor Statten for Canada. Requests for Chapel Fund folders may be addressed to the treasurers, or to Wallace Forgie, at Y.M.C.A., 1441 Drummond St., Montreal, Canada.

India is the one great nation which may escape the back-wash of the present war almost entirely. The possibilities for training in democracy through camping are recognized by Indian educators who have visited the camp. Already camps of a similar nature are being organized by natives in other sections of the country.

Each year more American camp directors who are internationally minded are becoming interested in the development of this pioneer center in a land of nearly four hundred millions of people. This Overseas Camping Fellowship is promoted and conducted on a completely voluntary service basis. All financial assistance goes direct to India. Why not give to your boys and girls an opportunity to feel that they are providing the joys of camping for these needy but appreciative boys and girls in India. One Chapel collection each season will make your camp a member of this Camping Fellowship.

THE BLAZING TRAIL SCHOOL

The Blazing Trail School for Trip and Campcraft Counselors will be conducted by Eugenia Parker and Harry E. Jordan at Denmark, Maine, June 19-25, 1941. The subjects to be considered include canoeing, woodcraft, compass, camp sites, first aid, cooking, forestry and fireplaces. The tuition is \$25. Address inquiries to Miss Eugenia Parker, 36 Edmunds Road, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

Report of Meeting Concerning New York State Minimum Wage Law

C. ROCKWELL HATCH

Questions are numerous regarding the present status of camps in relation to the New York State Minimum Wage Law. Here is some information in that regard.

Camps are definitely encompassed in Directory Order 6, of course. Exceptions include only camps for the destitute, convalescent and crippled, and camps which may be classified as incidental to religious training or education.

At a meeting held in Miss Frieda Miller's office on a Thursday, March 20th, the Labor Commissioner placed a questionnaire in the hands of about 20 representative camp people for appraisal and suggestions. This device, she said, will be used as a first screen to determine which camps are already outside the order, which may be, and which definitely are not. The people to whom they were given were to advise Miss Miller and Miss Pappert of their suggestions and criticisms before Wednesday, March 26th. At that date, the questionnaire was to be revised by the Commissioner in accordance with her judgment and the suggestions made and mailing preparations begun.

This means that in all probability, each director of a New York State Camp had the revised questionnaire in his or her possession shortly after April 1st, 1941. It would be a wise move then for each director to fill out the blank carefully and return it quickly to the Labor Office. On the basis of these returns some camps will immediately be ruled exempt. Others will not. It seems to me, important that all camp people know where they stand as soon as possible.

The Commissioner and her assistants are quick to recognize differences between camps, unusual circumstances, and the like. They have frequently expressed a willingness to discuss any appeal which a camp administrator may wish to make. Fundamentally, they say, each camp must be judged upon its own merit.

As the meeting on the 20th, several other interesting points arose. One had to do with the fact that at present, all children's camps are included under the Minimum Wage Legislation of Oregon, Washington, Ohio, District of Columbia and of California and that in New Jersey, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and elsewhere the first steps are being taken.

Another point had to do with reclassification. It was pointed out that after May 25th, definite steps could be begun if desired to (1) remove children's camps from classification as resort hotels, (2) to exclude counselors as a professional body from the category of labor.

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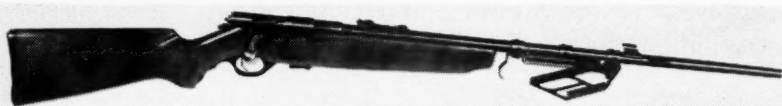
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NEW "TARGO" IS FUN FOR CAMPERS

Here's a brand new one that might be called "Backyard Skeet" but is actually called "Targo" by its manufacturers. Targo is the latest development in aerial target shooting and is said to have all the fun and thrills of trapshooting at agreeably low cost.

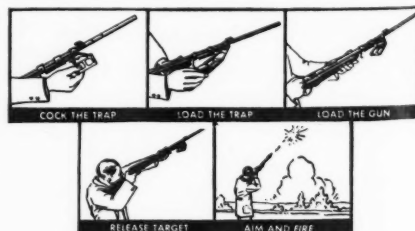
The Targo trap, as illustration attaches to the Targo gun and throws a 25/8 inch breakable target. The spring-operated trap weighs only 14 ounces yet will toss the Targo targets up to 75 feet when the trap trigger, just in front of the forearm of the stock, is pulled. The trap arm is cleverly "spring-balanced" so that it comes to rest almost instantly under the barrel when sprung, thus avoiding vibration that might interfere with the shooter's aim.

The Targo Gun, an 8-shot clip repeater, with bolt action, has a .22 calibre 22" smooth bore barrel with an 8" "Targo Tube" of larger bore fitted onto the end of the barrel. Ammunition used is the standard .22 cal. shot shell, containing about 120 tiny pellets. The Targo gun can also be used as a rifle by removal of the Targo Tube and substitution of what is called a "Rifle Adapter," sold with the gun as standard equipment. It is a short length of .22 cal. barrel with

rifling. It is said that even this 4 1/2" length of rifling, which permits the use of any standard .22 cal. solid shot, converts the gun to a rifle as accurate as conventional rifles in its price class. Hence the Targo Gun is really two guns in one.

The greatest appeals of Targo are price and convenience. The Targo gun retails at about \$12 and the trap for about \$6.50. Targo targets cost considerably less than 1c each. The scatter shot ammunition used is generally obtainable for about 50c for a box of 50. So, for less than \$20 you can get gun and trap and, for another two or three dollars, enough ammunition and targets for a while of a time.

Then the matter of convenience—the little .22 cal. shot shell ammunition, which will break the targets up to 50 feet, will carry only about 200 feet. So finding a suitable and safe place to shoot is no great problem.



THE CAMPING MAGAZINE

Residual Chlorine

What It Is, What It Does, Where It Comes From

By

C. R. Whittington*

Checking the residual chlorine in the water supply, swimming pool, and sewage system is one of the daily camp chores. But as this is purely a chemical matter, camp workers who are not chemists may sometimes wonder what it is all about.

Everyone, of course, knows that residual chlorine is a sort of guardian angel that protects campers from water-borne infectious diseases of various sorts, but those without special technical training may have rather vague ideas as to what it is, what it does, and how to insure its presence in the right places. So perhaps a few words on the subject may not be amiss.

Chlorine itself is a chemical element. At ordinary temperatures and pressures, it is a greenish gas with a suffocating odor. It is highly toxic for human beings, and was, in fact, the first gas to be used in warfare.

It is also highly toxic to bacteria and other micro-organisms that cause disease. In dilutions so weak as to be harmless to human beings, it will destroy finely divided organic matter on contact. As it does not impart an unpleasant taste or odor to water when used in proper amounts, it is universally used to purify water supplies.

At many water works, pure chlorine, compressed into liquid form, is added directly to the water supply, but this method of applying it is impracticable for camps because it requires special equipment and expert handlers. Fortunately, chlorine forms certain compounds that are safe and convenient to handle and yet act as germicides in the same way that chlorine itself does. These compounds, known as "chlorine carriers," are familiar camp supplies.

When a chlorine carrier is added to water to purify it, enough must be used to accomplish two things: (1) destroy all the organic matter in the water, including micro-organisms and certain substances that color the water or give it a bad odor, and (2) leave an excess of active chlorine.

This excess is necessary because, when chlorine attacks organic matter it becomes inactivated and can no longer act as a germicide; so, to take care of contamination that may occur after the water has been treated, a small amount of active chlorine must be present. This excess is residual chlorine. Its presence shows that the water has been freed of harmful organisms; its absence is a danger signal. Hence, the importance of testing for it frequently.

DETERMINING RESIDUAL CHLORINE

Water is tested for residual chlorine in the following way: To a small sample of the water, add a few drops of a solution of ortho-tolidin. A yellow color shows the pres-

ence of residual chlorine, and the depth of the color will vary with the amount present. By comparing the color of the test sample with a set of color standards, the amount of residual chlorine in the water, in parts per million (p.p.m.) can be readily determined. Standard ortho-tolidin test sets are available, and everyone concerned with camp work should know how to use one.

Where a testing set is not at hand, and it is necessary to purify the water with a chlorine carrier, add a solution of the chemical to the water very slowly, stirring constantly, until it smells slightly of the chemical and then tastes of it. Smell before tasting to avoid getting noxious germs into your system.

SAFE RESIDUAL-CHLORINE VALUES

<i>Kind of Water</i>	<i>P.P.M.</i>
Drinking water	0.1 to 0.2
Swimming pool	0.3 to 0.6
Sewage effluent	*

The maximum limits can be exceeded somewhat without causing trouble, but it is dangerous to allow the residual chlorine to fall below the lower limits.

AVAILABLE CHLORINE

In order to have germicidal power, the chlorine compound used must have chlorine in a special active form, known as "available chlorine."

Thus, common salt is composed of sodium and chlorine, but the chlorine in this compound is not "available"; it is inactive and nongermicidal. When we speak of a "chlorine carrier," therefore, we mean a compound with "available chlorine."

A chlorine carrier that is widely used in camp sanitation is calcium hypochlorite. A good commercial form of this compound is known as high-test hypochlorite, or HTH, and has an available chlorine content of 70 per cent. That figure means that one pound of the compound has the same germicidal power as seven-tenths of a pound of liquid chlorine, and the compound is referred to as 70% calcium hypochlorite to distinguish it from products having a lower potency.

70% calcium hypochlorite comes in granular form and is easily dissolved in water to form solutions of desired strengths. It is stable in storage, which is important because some chlorine carriers lose their strength, especially in hot weather.

Chlorinated lime, commonly called chloride of lime, is

* Consult your State Health Department regarding treatment of sewage effluents.

* The Mathieson Alkali Works (Inc.)

also a chlorine carrier. When freshly made, it may have an available chlorine content as high as 37%, but on standing in opened cans, its available chlorine may drop to 20% or lower. Many commercial brands have available chlorine, ranging from 20 to 25% and may be more stable. When mixed with water, chlorinated lime forms a sludge from which the clear solution must be separated before using.

Another chlorine carrier is sodium hypochlorite, which is supplied in the form of solutions of various strengths. It is useful for certain special purposes but is ordinarily more expensive to use than calcium hypochlorite and its available chlorine strength is less dependable.

WATER PURIFICATION

In many permanent camps, the chlorine carrier is fed into the water supply system by means of an automatic solution feeding device. In such cases, the water is tested daily, or more often, for residual chlorine and the feed is adjusted whenever necessary.

Where such equipment is lacking, the chlorine carrier is added to the water by hand.

About Our Authors

Charles C. Noble.—Dr. Noble is a clergyman at Glens Falls, New York, whose three children attend Laura I. Mattoon's Camp Kehonka. At one time he was director of Camp Frank A. Day, the Newton, Massachusetts, Y.M.C.A. Camp. His article is the copy of an address which was one of the high points of the recent convention of the New England Camping Association. Dr. Noble's hobbies are mountain climbing and fishing. His mailing address is 42 Bay Street, Glens Falls, New York.

Emily H. Welch.—Miss Welch has been prominent in camping circles for many years. She was President of the American Camping Association in 1932 and 1933. She is a member of the Editorial Committee of *The Camping Magazine* and of the Administration Committee of the A.C.A. She has directed Camp Wabunaki, a private girls camp for 20 years. She is a graduate of Vassar and did graduate work at Columbia, University of Chicago, and New York School of Social Work. Her hobbies are storytelling and religious education. Her mailing address is 111 Waverly Place, New York City.

William M. Harlow.—Dr. Harlow is Assistant Professor of Wood Technology at The New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University, New York. He is co-author of *Textbook of Dendrology* and will soon publish a pocket handbook of trees of the Eastern States and Canada. He was one time director of Auburn, New York, Boy Scout Camp. Has served as ranger in the Yosemite National Park, has been a member of the faculty of the Nature Guide School of Western Reserve University, and since 1936 has been head of the Campcraft Department, Sargent College of Physical Education at Peterboro, New Hampshire. His mailing address is New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York.

Barbara Ellen Joy.—Miss Joy is Vice-President of the American Camping Association. She has served the Asso-

ciation in many high capacities, as a member of the Board of Directors, as a member of the Executive Committee, and for the past five years as Chairman of the Editorial Board of *The Camping Magazine*. She is the owner and director of the Joy Camps in Wisconsin and has had 18 years' experience in organized camping. She is a graduate of Simmons College and received her M.A. from Columbia. She has served as the special lecturer on camping in many institutions of higher learning, having given 44 different courses in 29 different universities. She has chaired several committees in the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation. She is the author of the camping section in *Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia*. Miss Joy's major interests in camping are campcrafts and trips, and her hobbies are Indian-lore, traveling and flower collections. Her mailing address is The Joy Camps, Hazelhurst, Wisconsin.

Frank A. Warren.—Mr. Warren is a professor at Springfield College and craft advisor for the Springfield College Camp. He holds an M.A. from Columbia University. He served as counselor for 7 summers in private co-educational camps and 4 summers at Silver Bay Association. His major interests in camping are crafts, program building and swimming, and his hobbies are art and nature work. His mailing address is 171 Westford Avenue, Springfield, Massachusetts.

Mary V. Farnum.—For 21 years Miss Farnum has been owner and director of Holiday Camps for girls in Minnesota. She has attended Columbia University and Chicago University. She serves on the Executive Board of the Chicago Camping Association and is a member of the A.C.A. Committee for Placement of Refugee Children and Emergency War Relief. Her hobby is writing poetry. Her mailing address is 1508 Oak Avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

Frank H. Cheley.—For 17 years Mr. Cheley has been owner and Director of the Cheley Colorado Camps at Estes Park, Colorado. Previous to this he held many high positions in Y.M.C.A. boys' work. He is the author of more than a score of books on boy leadership and stories for boys, was general editor of the 20-volume Library of *Modern Boy Activity*, and owner and manager of *Boy Stuff Publications*. He is chairman of the Camping Policies Committee of the A.C.A. His specialties in camping are camp administration and western and mountain camping skills. His mailing address is 601 Steele Street, Denver, Colorado.

Wallace Forgie.—Mr. Forgie is founder and honorary director of Camp Tonakela at Madras, India. He is a retired Boys' Work Secretary and has had extensive experience in Canadian Y.M.C.A. Camps. He is an accomplished canoeist, having paddled through all of northern Ontario to Hudson's Bay, and through British Columbia and Alberta. His hobbies are American Indian-lore and canoeing. His mailing address is Y.M.C.A., 1441 Drummond Street, Montreal, Canada.

Sydney B. Markey.—Mr. Markey is head worker of Friendly Inn Settlement, Cleveland and administrative director of Friendly Inn Camp and Day Camp. His camping experience as counselor and director extends over 15 years. He is an Ex-president of the Lake Erie Section of the A.C.A. His mailing address is 3754 Woodland Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE 1941 NATIONAL AQUATIC SCHOOLS

Camp owners and directors are facing some rather serious counsellor problems this year, if present indications are to be believed.

War time industry and the armed forces of the country are taking many young men (and some young women) who had been counted upon for camp duties in various capacities during the coming camp season. It is evident that younger and less well-trained counsellors will have to replace those no longer available in this emergency. In many phases of camping this condition will not result seriously and replacements can be expected to do a creditable piece of work.

There is one phase of camping, however, in which chance cannot be taken with untrained or half-trained personnel, and that is in the water activities of campers. The risks are far too great.

Noting this condition, the Water Safety Service of the Red Cross is prepared to extend its service to the camping group to cover not only their regular needs but these emergency conditions as well. Plans have been laid to expand Aquatic School facilities, courses and instructor groups to take care of a larger number of students in 1941. Last year over 2,000 persons received training in the Aquatic Schools. This year it will be possible to accomodate at least 2,500.

For the benefit of camp owners and directors who may not be familiar with them, Red Cross Aquatic Schools are ten day periods of intensive training devoted to qualification of aquatic leaders. Young men and young women, eighteen years of age and over, in sound physical condition and with a specific position in prospect are permitted to enroll at any of the schools, there to receive sound instruction in swimming and diving, teaching, in canoe and boat handling and safety, in life saving and in First Aid. In addition they are trained to handle groups in or on the water with a maximum of safety. It is possible for a student to qualify for his or her Red Cross Water Safety Instructor certificate and, in some instances, for First Aid Instructor certificate as well, during the school period. The entire cost of the training course is but \$30.00 of which \$20.00 covers board and lodging and is paid directly to the camp or institution where the school is held. The schools for the most part are held just prior to the opening of the camp season so that they can offer this service to the camping group.

Rather than 'beating the bushes' for holders of certificates and taking persons for their camps who are unknown to them, the Water Safety Service of the Red Cross strongly urges camp owners and directors to select their aquatic personnel replacements either from their lists of former campers or from groups known to them, and to send them to one or another of the Red Cross Aquatic Schools for training. In this way, safety in the water for campers will be most definitely assured.

Aquatic Schools for 1941 will be held in the following places at the dates indicated:

Eastern Area

Louisiana State Normal College, Natchitoches,

La. June 8-18
Camp Carolina, Brevard, N. C. June 11-21
Aug. 22-Sept. 1

Camp Letts, Edgewater, Md.

June 11-21
Aug. 19-29
Camp Kiwanis, South Hanson, Mass. June 15-25
Camp Manhattan, Narrowsburg, N. Y. June 15-25
Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind. June 16-26
Chautauqua Institution, Chautauqua, N. Y. June 18-28

Midwestern Area

Camp Mystic, Hunt, Texas June 1-11
Lyman Lodge, Excelsior, Minn. June 11-21
Lake Taneycomo, Rockaway Beach, Mo. June 11-21
Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind. June 16-26
Prospect Lake, Colorado Springs, Colorado. July 6-16
Indian Mound Reservation, Oconomowoc, Wis. Aug. 20-30

Pacific Area

Como Springs, Morgan, Morgan County, Utah. June 1-11
Laurel Dell Lodge, Upper Lake, Lake County, Calif. June 11-21
Four Seasons Forest Lodge, Beaver Lake, Issaquah, Wash. June 15-25

For further information and for student applications apply to your local Chapter of the Red Cross or to the following National and Area Office addresses: First Aid, Water Safety and Accident Prevention Service, Americal Red Cross 17th and D Streets 1709 Washington Ave. Civic Auditorium Washington, D.C. St. Louis, Missouri San Francisco, Cal.

Fifth Season Announced for Southern Counselors Training Institute

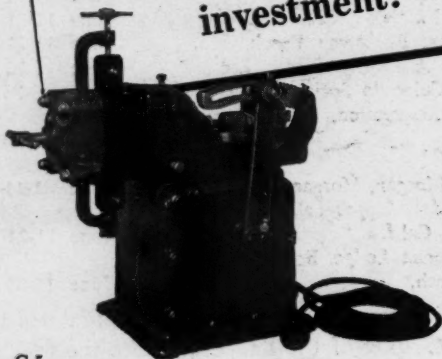
The fifth season of The Southern Counselors' Training Institute takes place at Camp Sequoyah near Asheville, North Carolina, from June 11th to 25th. The name of this Institute in a way does not do it justice, for its following no longer is confined to the South—it is attended from all parts of America. Operating as a camp in an actual camp setting, with 50 boy and girl campers present for demonstration purposes, the Institute provides training in all areas of camp leadership, sending its counselor-members to their respective camps at its close fresh with a wealth of inspiration and information. Most noteworthy is its faculty, national figures all, each with a specialty that represents an important area in modern camping. Supplementing the resident faculty are many special lecturers and resource experts attending for short periods. Directors of many leading camps send selected counselors to this Institute paying part of their tuition themselves.

The Institute is under the general direction of C. Walton Johnson, supported by an advisory committee of prominent camp directors. Information can be obtained by writing the institute at Weaverville, North Carolina.

New Edition of "The Camp Counselor"

So great has been the demand for C. Walton Johnson's monograph *The Camp Counselor* that a new edition has been rushed off the press to meet the demands of the pre-camp season. This attractively printed booklet setting forth not only the function of the camp counselor but also the new conception of the role of the summer camp in education has received the wholehearted endorsement of camping leaders everywhere. It is published by the author at Weaverville, North Carolina.

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